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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd May	EGYPT	7912		
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
4th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th „	OCEANA	6610		
26th „	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9051
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
17th „	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st „	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th „	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the **BALLARD PIER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Augt. 2
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	...
B. C. City of Benares	June 76	July 23	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Septr. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 4	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
G. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 24th May	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 29th May	9 a.m. (direct)
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Pasekondar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 24th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowait, Mohamera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Aleppo and Bagdad.

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19th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,963	Bitquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	9th Aug. „
NERA	5,559	X	2nd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,626	Boyer	30th Sept. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,559	Martin	18th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,753	G. Bartole	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
AUSTRIA *	7,588	B. Cobol	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

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PERSIA	5,895	P. Glargevich	25th May 1909

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ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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Annual Income	...	„ 1,405,950
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This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

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4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	... ...	65 0 0
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden ("amp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents

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ARRIVED ON 18TH MAY, 1909.

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Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

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OF THE
Empire of India of Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³/₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

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1909.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: A.B.C. (5TH EDITION) & WESTERN UNION.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of hasitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d., and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
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DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.

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Apply No. 999, care of the "Bombay Gazette" with testimonials.

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YACHT "MANNIKIN" as she lies a wreck on Colaba Rocks close to Sassoon Dock. Estimated 2 Tons of lead on keel. Also the whole of spars, mast running gear, anchor sails (New last year by John Mackenzie Sandbank, Scotland) Dinghy and all other appurtenances, can be seen on application to R. A. MESS, Colaba. Offers to be sent to Secretary R. A. Mess, Colaba.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 30. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the late Mr. GOSTLINGS HOUSE, at Pali Hill, Bandra.

Apply on the premises or to
H. J. MILES,
High Court, Bombay.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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are more digestible if made with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder or yeast. Simpler to make, too! No uncertainty as to the goodness of the yeast, no time wasted while the dough rises. Bread is ready for the oven in a few minutes and the results are always successful. Give up the old method and try

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The SURE Raising Powder. One part added to eight parts of ordinary flour is all that is required. Recipes with every tin.

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Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Re. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 2	„ 5 8
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Minimum charge ...	...	„ 6-0 do.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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Bombay Gazette

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 18, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 19, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 3/8		1/8
2½ do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
4½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/8		3/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/16		1-8
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	52 5/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1/2	1/2	
do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	1 5/16		
do. Indian Bank Bills		un	chgd
6 months' sight...	1 5/8		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9 3-8d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Fall caused by sales from the East.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet, Firm
Manchester	8,000
Total Sales	500
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	29,000
Imports	5·85 +·07
Mid-Americans	8 11-16 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·69	5·71	5·76	5·74	5·73
+·01	+·01	+·01	+·01	+·01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·71	5·70	5·70	5·70	
+·01	+·01	+·01	+·01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	16,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	...	nil

Spot Cotton—11·65 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·91—04 } Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.

Do. Oct.	10·74—09	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 +1-16
Futures—Month of July ... 11·04—02
Do. do. Oct. 10·69—08
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

London, May 18.

"Our circular is bearish. Damage exaggerated."

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 3/4—June-July —London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 42 5/8 May-June.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 3/4 May-June—Havre—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 3-8—May-June—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—8—1-8

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 5 1-4d.—Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [19TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1925 Bars Silver	35,33,481	Shanghai	Comptoir National
1 Case Sovs	3,980		
Gold Coins ..	126	Jeddah	S M H A Noorani
Rupees	490		
Packages Sovs	26,325		
Gold Coins ...	5,527	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Rupees	1,500		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 17th May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	43	48,795
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	22	25,765

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent.	,, 29th May.
Bank of Bombay...	6 per cent.	,, 13th May.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	,, 26th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for a month at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council bill day there has been very little doing. Quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32 for demand Bank Bills at which there is very little enquiry. Merchant's paper is very scarce and few bills have been offered at 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. It is doubtful if Councils will be competed for very strongly to-day and if that view be confirmed when we receive the details of the allotment the market will probably go to 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France		169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		132 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		176 1-4

Government Paper :—
The Market opened at 94 1-2 for cash and the settlement. In the Bazaar only a trifling business has been reported, the market closing quiet at the opening rates. Calcutta rates ar unchanged at 94 7-16 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·3
1st Settlement	,,	94·8

Bullion—
On Tuesday the price of Bar silver declined 1-8 to 24 3-16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months. Nsw York was 3-8 lower at 52 5-8. Locally the market opened at 62 5-8 ex duty but the dealers were selling and at the close the ready quotation was 62 3-8. Forward rates are also quieter. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver as Duty—Ready ...	62	6	9
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The decline in the American markets has given an easier tone locally and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower all round. Some settlements of May contracts have been made, but there is little doing otherwise. Rates close as under.

In ready cotton there was a moderate demand by mills for most descriptions, but the enquiry on export account was limited. Sales were about 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	261	May.
Good M. G. Broach	258	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	253	May.
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	248	,,
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	245	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	245	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	239	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	234	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	232	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	238	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	196	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ... — ...	238	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	257	,,

Liverpool Openers :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	Bales.
Total Imports	Nil	

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·70	5·72	5·77	5·74
+·01	+·01	+·01	unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·74	5·72	5·71	5·70	5·70
+·01	+·01	+·01	unchgd	unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is quiet with little doing and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 13	0 B. T.
May ... ... — ...	,,	8 3	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with only a small enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	0	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7	12	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	7	10	0
Brown Delhi, May ...	,,	7	11	0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

May	Rs.	9	14	0 R. T.

Tone.—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	31	4	0
Forward...	Rs.	6	5	0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	21	8	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6	2	0 R. T.

Tone.—Steady.

WHEAT—
The market is quiet but dy with a small business passing.
We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6	3	0	R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	,,	6	6	0	
Soft red	,,	42	8	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m, yesterday :—

Cotton	7,780 bales.
Wheat	34,312 cwts.
Linseed	19,032 ,,
Rapeseed	10,232 ,,
Gingellyseed	643 ,,
Poppyseed...	5,017 ,,
Groundnuts	379 ,,
Castorseed	2,324 ,,
Rice	12,155 ,,
Myrabollams	5,461 ,,
Cottonseed...	7,026 ,,
Mowraseed...	42 ,,
Gram	2,522 ,,
Joowar	1,825 ,,
Maize	nil

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 19.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 19th May :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 10 6	£0 11 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Hosur Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 3 1½
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 3 0
G. F. Mysore ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£0 18 9	£0 1 3
Hydersbad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 0	£5 10 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 1 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 10 0	£0 11 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 6 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 3 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 9 3	£1 11 9
Burma Ruby Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£2 18 9	£3 3 9
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata Sons and Co.'s Liverpool friends writing on April 27 say :—

The past week has witnessed the collapse of the attempted wheat corner, and the disappearance of immense profits which were, it is said, to have been invested in cotton. Many cotton contracts have been liquidated for account of the Chicago operators and by many in Europe, who decided to realise their profits.

In spite of this volume of selling, the market has resisted all tendency to decline, and has established a further advance on the week of about 0·05d.

It is a matter of satisfaction to us that this threatened danger of manipulation is averted, for, as we said the other day, a steady gradual improvement is far more desirable in the interests of all engaged in the trade, than a violent advance, with its inevitable reaction.

We have no improvement to report in the weather conditions prevailing in the States. In this connection, the following extracts from our last mail may be of interest :—

"Scooba, Miss., 10-4 09.

"We are three to four weeks later than last year. The land is cold and wet, and the weather unfavourable for planting on account of the chilly soil.

Seed is scarce, and if, as is feared, we fail to get a good stand at first, we could not get sufficient seed to replant.

"Our cotton acreage will be reduced on account of high prices for grain and foodstuffs."

Taylor, Tex, 10-4-09.

"It is now planting time in Central Texas, but the weather is entirely too cold ; cotton that is up will have a set-back and be stunted, and really come later than cotton planted about April 15th. While there is probably moisture enough in this section to bring up cotton, there is not enough to make it grow and be healthy.

"I know there is an impression that the drought in Texas is broken, but I assure you that it still holds over fully 80 per cent. of the States, and is really getting serious."

"Waco, Tex., 12-4 09. "The defficiency of moisture caused by the dry weather during the winter and spring, will have to be overcome by rain from now on, which is very unusual in this State."

Showers are reported from Texas from time to time, but our Houston, Tex. correspondent cabled on Saturday :—"Showers no use ; rain is needed ; dry weather serious ; cool nights retard germination." And there is the dread of excessive rainfall next month, which would be very serious.

27th April, 1909. As regards trade, almost every day we hear of new progress being made in some direction or other,—new furnaces being put in at iron and steel works, increase of shipping, laying down of new vessels, extension of building activity, &c., showing that we are really on the way to better things.

The disturbances in Turkey and Persia are necessitating the holding back in Manchester of large shipments, but apart from this, there is little anxiety now regarding the critical situation in the East.

From China a better demand is being received, and the improvement in silver has facilitated the conclusion of contracts. We hope soon to be able to report more active buying for India. Our friends in Bombay write :—"The market on our side is becoming very strong owing to reduced stocks and great demand from Japan and local mills."

We hear that in several important centres of Germany spinners and weavers are receiving a better demand for their production, and they are well engaged.

With regard to American consumption, a New Orleans friend writes :—

"It is beginning to look as if Southern mill consumption would exceed former calculations. This is becoming more apparent daily, by reason of the fact that large sales of spot are being made to mills who had figured that they had sufficient supplies to run them into the new crop—especially is this true of mills making the heavier goods for export."

Early in the season, the world's probable consumption of American cotton was estimated by Ellison at 12,436,000 bales ; there are authorities now who state that it will reach 13,000,000. On the other hand, the crop does not promise to be more than 13,500,000 to 13,750,000 (including 500,000 bales linters, mostly unspinnable) and we have the prospect so far (though it is of course early yet) of at most a moderate crop next season.

As regards the future course of prices, the nearer we approach to 6d, the more is prudence advisable. Still, we are a good way from that price yet. America may help to push prices still higher, and Manchester as we said not long ago, instead of following, may presently take the lead. In view of these factors, with the stimulus of generally reviving trade, we think our friends may safely continue their purchases.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has again followed American in its fluctuations.

Our Alexandria friends inform us that the advance has caused a falling off in spinners' demand. We are able to repeat the better reports regarding Egyptian yarns in Bolton ; this week again more business has been done at somewhat better prices, though there is still much ground for complaint.

Our latest advices by cable regarding the crop, state that there have been unusual rains, which will necessitate replanting in some districts.

We do not yet wish to express a definite opinion regarding this growth, which will for the present probably continue to follow American.

April :—5. 39d.
J/A :—5. 465d.
O/N :—5. 395d.
J/F :—5. 365d.

OPTIONS, nominal for small quantities.
M/J, single 0. 15d, double 0. 30d.
J/A, ,, 0. 21d, ,, 0. 42d.
O/N, ,, 0. 29d, ,, 0. 58d.

EGYPTIAN :—
May, Liverpool :—7. 62/64d.
July, ,, 7. 61/64d.
May, Alexandria :—Tall. 15. 6/32.
July, ,, Tall. 15. 7/32.

TEXAS COTTON.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co. of Liverpool, have issued the following report from Waco, Taxas, April 15th :—

With the exception of a few light showers in scattered places in Central and South-West Texas, the weather has continued dry for the past two weeks. During the spring, thus far, each rain has been followed by high winds and cooler weather, this depriving the land of a large percentage of the moisture, and we are now at the time when good general rains are very necessary to allow planting satisfactorily. In South Texas where the best rains have fallen, planting is still in progress, a fair percentage of the crop is up to a stand, though further rains are necessary for this section which is already three weeks late.

Central Texas is very dry, planters are beginning to complain bitterly on account of no rain, but little is planted, and where cotton was up on the 12th instant, frost "nipped" a large percentage, and further the continued dry weather is causing the growing plant to "curl."

In West Texas praetically no rain during the winter, with no change for the better thus far, though in this section "they say" one good rain means the making of a crop.

North Texas, where early in the spring the best rains fell, has time to recover, it being early yet for planting here.

While Texas conditions to-day as a whole look gloomy, with reasonably heavy rains (not floods) sentiment would quickly change, unless rains were sufficient to cause damage from high water.

Acreage will undoubtedly be increased, which may somewhat offset the lateness; a large crop is not to be expected unless we begin shortly with ideal weather, and same is continued.

Large sales of spot cotton, round lots, have been made this week at 10 cents by the farmers. Yesterday and to-day they have ceased selling, and what little there is left in the hands of the farmers is being held for 11 cents. The 10 cents cotton has gone into strong hands, bought largely by the cotton buyers and sold to a great extent to mills for forward delivery, the buyers financing the spot cotton until time of delivery arrives.

The trade has been very active, and the remnant of this crop now proves conclusively that the crop will turn out much less than what the large crop people have been figuring on. We hear of better prices being paid for yarns, and the mills are flooded with telegrams where heretofore their business has been transacted by letter. A number of mill treasurers have talked to us about this. Farm work is behind, and the land has been poorly prepared. Sales of mules have been so light this season that it proves conclusively that the acresge will surely be reduced materially. Ordinarily at this date farmers begin planting cotton in this section but the nights are so cool that they will not attempt to plant even where they are ready to do so, which is in a very limited area.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—30,401 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 46 bales wool, R M Kooka; 132 bales wool, C Thackersey; 24 bales wool, H Mitha and Co; 96 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 115 bales wool, N Khatow; 50 bales wool, R Tellockchand; 20 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 bales wool, G Gungadass; 26 bales wool, L Kanaglal; 7 bales wool, C Balkisondas ; 36 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 373 cwts myrabollams, Ebjie Oomersey; 251 bales wool, M J Jeomabhoy and Co; 40 bales wool, H. Mitha and Co.

Rydar Hall s—3,567 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 6,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madowjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—32 bales hides, R M Kooka; 2 bales skins H M and H G Ahmed and Co ; 112 cwts termeric, T Canjee ; 13 bales carpets, S J Tollery and Co ; 3 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co ; 5,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Harewood s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Fife s—917 cwts castorseed, S Shivji ; 1,600 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co ; 11,000 cwts castorseed, T Momraz.
Vigo s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 212 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co ; 3,000 cwts cotonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—160 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, M Rambhaghat ; 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcck and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwargenfels s—410 bales cotton, 3,198 cwts linseed, 7,432 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bross ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 540 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 570 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co : 2,602 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 343 cwts turmeric, 100 cwts kang, 201 cwts mustardseed, 100 cwts medoryroot, Bauer Krause ; 500 cwts geramum oil, Bauer Krause ; 7 cwts rosewood, J H Sale Mahomed ; 4,760 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji ; 115 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 4,006 cwts myrabollams W Bechar ; 2,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams 255 cwts gum. P Jethabhoy ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Vuzlal ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwargenfels s—180 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Robert s—124 bales cotton waste, W L Patinge and Co ; 380 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 140 bales hemp, A Moritz and Co.
Glendu s—4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—4,000 cwts bones, A Kanjee.

FOR NEW YORK

Vigo s—220 bales cotton waste, Bejnath and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Djoubati s—200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 15,115 cwts linseed, 2,170 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 160 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,705 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 200 bales twist, 100 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co; 550 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co ; 2,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co, ; 900 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co. 554 bales cotton M. M. Essabhoy ; 1,026 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co ; 554 bales cotton,

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—150 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales cotton, H.N. Madraswalla and Co.

OMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

	Earnings for Apr. 1909.	Increase or Decrease on same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Horse Traction	Nil	— 7,426	
Electric Do.	1,64,442	+ 15,042	+ 4·8
* Lighting and Power Supply	41,222	+ 8,613	+ 26·4
Total ...	2,05,664	+ 16,229	+ 8·5

	Total Earnings from 1st January 1909.	Increase or Decrease on same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Horse Traction	Nil.	— 1,38,003	
Electric Traction ...	6,58,581	+ 1,79,656	+ 6·7
* Lighting & Power Supply	1,49,675	+ 30,486	+ 25·5
Total ...	8,08,256	+ 72,089	+ 9·7

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," May 21.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from London, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Carr, Mrs K and infant	Rowles, Mr E
Dunn, Mr G B and Mrs	Rolland, Mrs G M
Fraser, Mr H	Rolland, Miss D
Fraser, Mr A	Renwick, Capt A de C
Flynn, Rev H H and Mrs	Robinson, Miss M
Hughes, Mr R H	Spence, Miss M D
Joseph, Mr J D St and Mrs	Stornell, Mrs V A and Infant
Knowles, Mrs E and child	Sedgman, Mr W J
Oldrieve, Rev F and Mrs	Wood, Mr H
Prior, Mr J	Willes, Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Blackburn, Mr C H	Landon, Mr R P
Burrowes, Mr G P	Lucas, Miss
Bayley, Mr G A	Luke, Capt J M
Cole, Miss	Mehta, Mr J M
Dane, Lady	Maile, Mr E
Edwards, Mr H J	Murray, Miss E
Eyre, Maj M S	Robertson, Mr L and Mrs
Fitzpatrick, Mr J	Singh, Mr S M
George, Mr C P	Seymour, Miss
Huett, Mr G A	

FROM BRINDISI—Duxbury, Mr B H

THE Brighton Education Committee has decided not to accept any more flags or flagstaffs for the schools unless the donors are prepared to defray the cost of fixing them. "A little more of the Union Jack at the present moment would do good; we have had enough of the red flag," declared Mr. Yates. "What extraordinary results do you expect from running up a flag?" asked one member, who thought the provision of a gymnastic apparatus would be of greater value. "We shall have less Socialism," promptly retorted Mr. Yates.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASTBURY—May 14, at Murree, the wife of Arthur Ralph Astbury, of a daughter.
SEDDON—May 11, at Sheikh Budin, N. W. F. P., the wife of Major T. Y. Seddon, 29th Punjabis, of a son.

DEATHS.

EBBERD—May 7, at Mussoorie, Charles Fredrick Ebberd, P. W. D, Punjab, aged 35 years.
MURROW—May 1, at Mussoorie, the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Murrow, from heart failure.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 0-12m., 11-50a. Low water, 5-18m., 6-3a.
Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, Opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "It's about as hard to keep a good man down as to help a poor one up."—PHILADELPHIA "SATURDAY EVENING POST."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 21.—P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 7th May, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-56m. Low water, 5-57m., 6-49a.
Saturday, May 22.—Western India Cotton Growing Syndicate, general meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-41m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-36m., 7-36a.
Sunday, May 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 1-23m., 2-22a. Low water, 7-15m., 8-26a.
Monday, May 24.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 2-6m., 3-6a. Low water, 7-54m., 9-21a.
Tuesday, May 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets. 7h. 9m. High water, 2-52m., 3-52a. Low water. 8-36m., 10-25a.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—A Bania was killed by lightning while coming from Amrapur to Kunkabab, during the recent thunderstorm.

A DANGEROUS LOAD.—Shiva Bhiva (60), a Hindu labourer was unloading a cart. When he was removing a jar of sulphuric acid it fell on the ground and broke. He was burnt about the face, hands and legs. He was conveyed to the hospital for treatment.

DEATH FROM RAT-BITE.—Ramoo Succaram (27) a Hindu, was taken to the J. J. Hospital suffering from tetanus. It was ascertained that about 15 days ago, while he was sleeping on the floor in his room in 1st Kumbharwada, he was bitten by a rat. Four days later tetanus set in. He died in the Hospital on Tuesday.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	Reconnaissance ..... Hewitt
Fong.....	Return and Stay ..... Allen
Selection.....	The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Valse	Amitie ..... Waldteufel
Selection.....	The Gaiety Echoes ..... Monckton
Polka	Hannah ..... Kuhner

SINKING OF A PROW.—A report has been made to the Police by the tindal of Prow No. 5406, that his prow sank on the 16th instant off the Gun Carriage Factory, where it was lying at anchor. It was laden with 1,022 cast iron pot sleepers, 21 cases of iron work and four iron plates, in all weighing 50 tons and consigned to the B. B and C. I. Railway. In the evening, owing to the tide running, the bottom of the prow struck a rock. This caused it to ship water. It belonged to Mr. Pestonji Dhunjibh oy and was valued at Rs. 5,000. The cargo of on is being recovered. No lives were lost.

OPIUM POISONING.—Yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Hemkorbai (18), wife of Hurjiwan Kalianji, residing in Frere Road. She had complained of pain in the abdomen for the last three or four months, and had doctored herself. On Tuesday evening she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning, and it was subsequently ascertained that she had purchased the drug from a licensed shop-keeper on the pretence that her husband was an opium eater. She died of the effects of the poison yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANDHERI FIRE-TEMPLE.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the inauguration of the Perozshah Ardasir Patel fire-temple situated at Andheri, opposite the Railway station, in connection with which a "Jumore" or thanksgiving ceremony was performed in the morning in the presence of a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. In the vicinity of the fire-temple, Mr. Ardasir Bhicaji Patel has built quarters for the residence of Parsis at cheap rents, which are to be applied for the defrayal of the expenses of the fire-temple. These residences are now ready ; and opportunity was taken of yesterday's celebration to declare them open for the use of Parsis of moderate means.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 20th May.

84. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volunteers :—

No 6440 Vol C A Werdsworth, "G" Coy from 5th June to 4th December 1909.
No 6856 Vol G H Barrell "G" Coy from 15th May to 30th November 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a vacation sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HARI RAMCHANDRA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behal

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Hydal, 831 tons, Captain G Kirsiborn, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga, 1,609 tons, Captain F W Johnson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Koweit, with a general cargo and Major Close, Mr Miller, Mr Mahomed Said and 90 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall., 2,316 tons, Captain E Mason, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr A Goth and 6 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Moloney, F R G S, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Durban, &c., with a general cargo Mr Mahomedbhoy, wife and 4 daughters and 125 deck passengers. During the voyage 5 deaths occured amongst the passengers of natural causes. One Hindoo passenger went over board off Socotra but was rescued by ship's boat.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Arnold (sen), Mrs Arnold (jnr), Mr Parvis, Miss Mullin, Mr Mascarenhas, Dr and Mrs Whittenburry and 4 children, 10 natives and 229 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ballochmyle, 2,105 tons, Captain F Williamson, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and Mrs Hughes, Lieut J G Hadee, 3 natives and 85 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ..Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 19.

Belle of France2468Corgill .....K Nixon & Co
Harlesden.....2724Gray .....K Nixon & Co
Haidari.....1563deLorme .....B & P S N Co
Hircone.....2995 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Greenbank.....2474Harrison .....The Captain
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Bangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Lord Kelvin..... 2158 Massar .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....K & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry.....2840Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Nairung.....2869Webb.....B & M S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840Smith .....K Nixon & Co
Hydra.....831Kirsebern.....F F Campbell & Co
Waroonga.....1609Johnsen .....M M & Co
Mozaffari.....1387Moloney.....B & P S N Co
Locksley Hall...2310Mason.....K Nixon & Co
Linga.....951 Cuthbush.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	2922	Youg	.....	Malabar Coast	21-5 F Muir & Co
B Visigath	2613	Rule	...	Amsterdam	...and Leghorn	22-5 Ralli Bros
D & E Assaye	4359	Jones	...	Shanghai	...9-6 P & O Co
F Vigo	2020	Harbord	.....	Karachi	23-5 F Muir & Co
G Mashtari	1110	Green	.....	Stream	19-5 B & P S N Co
H Precident	2086	Mulbbaner	...	Darban	...21-5 ...A Strandes
K Abouker	2345	Young	.....	.....	Dunkirk	...18-5 W & A Graham & Co
K Umkloti	1398	Clarke	.....	.....	30-5 R A Willis
M Rydal Hall	2139	Donton	..	Liverpool	29-5 ..... K Nixon & Co
N Arama	2706	Carr	...	Mostyn Deep	20-5 ...R A Willis
O Pondo	1723	Buskitt	...	Manchester	21-5 R A Willis
P Schwarzenfels	3664	Seibji Hamburg	.....	.....	22-5 W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kt Templar	4601	Billett	Dunkirk &c	29-5 K N & Co
2	Santhia	3352	Archdeacon	..22-5	Rangoon M M & Co
4	Yetorofu Maru	.....	3,067	.....	Ooycda	...N Y Kaisha
5	Wellington	3676	Evans	...	Hamburg	...22-5 ..... J Mackintosh & Co
6	Glendhu	2220	Thorne	Liverpool	29-5 W & A G & Co
7	Djibouti	2397	James	...	Marseilles	..31-5K N & Co
8	King Robert	.....	.....	2514	Dower	Antwerp	22-5 W & A G & Co
9	Elysia	3994	Haig	...	Liverpool	25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4.....	785	Hayward	.....	Shanghai	26-5 P & O S N Co
12 & 13	Egypt	4179	Summers	...	London	22-5 P & O Co
14	Kola	.....	510	Cole	.....	Basreh	...20-5 ...M M & Co
15	Harewood	...1998	Francis	...	Hull	22-5 W & A G & Co
16	Fife	...2494	A Harrison	Hull	...22-5 W & A G & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa...950 MacDiarmid...Earochi 21.5.....M M & Co

M W D D

Persia.....3779 Guerjevech...Kobe...25-5 A L S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Hydra s	Kirsebern ...	Karachi May 16
	Waroonga s.....	Johnsen	Koweit May 6
	Mozaffari s.....	Moloney	Durban Apr. 17
	Locksley Hall s...	Mason'.....	Liverpool Apr 22
19	Linga s	Cuthbush.....	Karachi May 17

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Culna s	Maclachlan ...	Antwerp &c
	Askehall s	Bell	Colombo
	Ahmadi s.....	Hughes	Jedah &c

The steamer Kola Cole for Persian Gulf &c obtained her portclearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—
Steamer Yetorofu Maru for Kobe &c.
" Waroonga for Persian Gulf &c.
" Hydra for Bangkok &c.
" Locksley Hall for Antwerp.
" Mozaffari for Zanzibar &c.
" Ville-de-la Ciotat for Naumea &c.
* To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East African Line steamer Somali, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Japan, left Colombo on the night of the 18th instant and is due here on Sunday morning the 23rd instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 18th instant at 8 p. m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
3	Bonna	Melbourne
6	Irismere	Calcutta
7	Comedian	Delagoa Bay
8	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
10	Uganda	Rangoon
11	Scalda	Moulmein
13	Steinberger	Middlesbro
15	Pandit	Java
15	Maria Valerie	Trieste
15	Glenaffric	London
17	Jelanga	Calcutta

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

INDIAN LABOUR.

THE problem of finding work for the unemployed that baffles the wisdom of statesmen in England does not disturb India. There the difficulty is to find men for the work to be done. This was made very clear in a paper read by Mr. Selwyn H. Fremantle, I.C.S., at the Royal Society of Arts on the 29th of April. There is work for every one in India, but it is by no means easy to secure a steady supply of labour, albeit the population is dense enough in all conscience. Where there are over 900 inhabitants to the square mile, as in large areas in Bengal, there should be no difficulty whatever in securing workers to run all the industries that the energetic commercial spirit of the West has introduced into India. But that neither mills, mines, factories or dock labour prove sufficiently attractive to tempt Indian workers to settle permanently in any numbers far from their own villages Mr. Fremantle learned when he and another officer, Mr. Feley, were deputed to visit the industrial and commercial centres of Bengal and Upper India and inquire into labour conditions there. It is not that the number of men employed does not increase, for in some industries, such as the jute mills, there are more than twice as many working than was the case twelve years ago. In cotton spinning and weaving the workers have almost doubled. Neither of these industries suffers much from shortness of labour, although the interruption of strikes is not now unknown. But in other centres employers are keenly competing for the available labour supply, with the result that the employés are so independent that they absent themselves at will, and do not fear dismissal, knowing perfectly well that they will be taken on at once next door. Outbreaks of illness, such as plague, or any temporary cause leads them to abandon their work in large bodies and return to their villages until, their savings exhausted, they come back to the mills or factories to earn money again. Except for the tea-gardens special measures of recruitment are not now seriously attempted in India, for they are not popular. Where it was found difficult to keep the men they were bound by agreement for a certain term, but this had little binding effect. When the recruits disliked the work, they deserted freely. The best recruiting agency is to be found among the workers themselves. If they like the employment and the wages, they not only stay but advise their friends and relatives to come to the work, and thus a flow of labour is started and in well-managed concerns is fairly constant though never in excess.

In this connection, Mr. Fremantle told how one Bowani, a labourer from Bhitargaon in Oudh, who came to Warora in 1874, when the first coal pit was dug there, was so pleased with the wages he earned cutting coal that he went home and brought back a few friends to the work. These again, being equally content, fetched others and so on, until when the lecturer visited Warora in 1907, the original Bowani was in a position of trust, and the colliery had long been provided with a supply of labour from Oudh, 700 miles away by rail. The coal mines lying mostly in sparsely populated districts depend largely on imported labour, which is generally as difficult to get as to retain, in spite of the incident related by Mr. Fremantle. The labourer demands higher wages and is ready to strike at a moment's notice, and for very slight cause. Of course if the coal were in greater demand and the business more prosperous, a better rate of wages would render the arduous labour of raising coal more attractive and men would flock to the mines. In this as in many other Indian industries there must be a good time coming. In spite of the fact that wages for unskilled labour are high in the docks some authorities maintain that it is becoming scarcer there. But Mr. Fremantle is less pessimistic. He thinks the only time when labour is difficult to obtain in the Calcutta docks are the three busiest months, April, May and June. Many men go to their country then and managers do not attempt to induce them to change the time for their annual holiday, for it would be of no use whatever. Still work is never really interrupted but higher wages are demanded and paid. The tea-gardens of Assam are not adequately supplied with labour, for the inhabitants, according to Sir H. Risley, prefer to live their own independent lives as cultivators instead of entering tea-gardens where regular disciplined work is the rule. To run the tea industry planters had recourse to recruitment, which became before long a most vexed question, calling for special legislation to ameliorate the condition of the recruited labourers and make the work less onerous. There is a continual and increasing stream of migration from congested districts to industrial centres; though there is comparatively little permanent settlement of the labouring class in any of the big manufacturing cities. The Indian worker, be he servant, factory hand, miner, dock-labourer or what not, though he will go immense distances in the search for congenial and well paid work, especially if any of his caste or family have preceded him and given a good account of the employment and the country, always wants, as we know, to return to his village for a yearly holiday and looks forward to settling there in the end of his days on his savings. The improvement in communications has already had considerable influence on the tide of migration. But it will take a very long time to make the Indian peasant a steady factory worker. Nor should we want to hasten that change. Work is a very fine thing, but to toil, year in year out, for a not too generous wage, even if he is helping to develop commercial industries is not the most inspiriting outlook for a man who would be a peaceful and contented, if somewhat indolent, agriculturist if not tempted away from his *gaum*.

One of the most remarkable effects of labour emigration is the increase it has brought to the population of Ceylon. Nearly one-third of the people in the island and the whole of the labourers in the tea-gardens and those now employed on rubber are of Indian origin. The work the Indian villager likes best is what earns highest wages, paid at frequent intervals, and lasting only for a few months of the year. Jute presses, brickfields and the docks offer these conditions and draw labour more freely than any other employments. The worker on all these has considerable freedom and is most of his time in the open air. Cotton mills are not so popular, the hours are longer, and though the rate of wages is good, the payment for one month is withheld until the third or fourth week of the next, obliging the employé to work for longer periods than he would on the frequent pay-day system. Some critics consider that the shortness of the labour supply is due to the high standard of wages, for the needs of the men being few and simple they quickly earn more money than they can spend, they stay away from work until it is exhausted and only return when they must earn more. This may be true in many cases, but is not generally so. As for the efficiency of Indian labour, Mr. Fremantle does not venture an opinion though he has been assured of its vast inferiority to English and Chinese labour. Primary and industrial education might provide a remedy for the inefficiency complained of and banish the slackness and irregularity which are too often features of Indian factory work. "A more reasoning frame of mind, a higher standard of comfort, and a higher sense of duty," said the lecturer, would be induced by education. Given fair conditions of labour and sympathetic treatment, the "tractable, teachable and adaptable" Indian workman would be ready to toil in the fields of industry open to him.

HAND-WORK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

SIR HARRY REICHEL, the recently knighted head of the North Wales University College, has made an illuminating address upon manual training in schools. Manual training or hand-work—the simpler term which is now obtaining general acceptance—is a subject to which advanced educationists are devoting close attention, and one which must ultimately play a big part in the reform of educational methods, which is surely if slowly proceeding. Hand-work is an indirect method of teaching. The acquisition of manual dexterity is not its principal object, but its value lies in the aid, which it offers to the mental processes of the young pupil. Hand-work, Sir Harry Reichel goes so far as to say, is the indispensable pioneer of head-work, and the literary and abstract subjects cannot be taught at their best without its assistance. The reason briefly is that hand-work absolutely compels a boy to think. Mere memorising may carry him safely through an examination in book learning, but it is impossible to memorise constructive work. Set a boy to make something and he must think for himself to find out the way. Practical proof of the value of hand-work is furnished by Professor Reichel in a striking example. Some years ago a remarkable experiment was made in the the school at Chetham Hospital. Mr. (now Sir William) Mather had visited the United States, and had been very much impressed by the manual training given in some of the schools. It struck Sir William Mather that this kind of work might with advantage be introduced into the schools at home, and being a Governor of the Chetham School, he proposed it should be put into the curriculum. He was at once met by this objection. The Governors did not see the use of a subject which was quite unknown in English schools at that time, and the teachers were up in arms at the idea of adding to the school timetable. Sir William Mather, however, offered to build workshops for the school at his own cost, so that the system could be tried for a year. He suggested that half the pupils should spend three hours a week in the workshops, these hours to be taken out of the time devoted to literary subjects by the rest. If at the end of the year the workshop boys were found to be markedly inferior to the rest in their literary subjects, he offered to sweep away the workshops, again at his own cost. His offer was accepted, and the scheme tried. What was the result at the end of the year? Not only did the boys who had been through the workshops not fall behind the others in book subjects, but in certain subjects, notably in mathematics and geometry, they were markedly in advance. This result at once converted the Governors and even the school staff. From that day to this manual work of various kinds has been a prominent feature in education at this School. Professor Reichel hopes to see the time when the manual workshops will be the centre of the elementary school to which class work and book work will be as illustrating accessories. This certainly does seem like carrying the new movement to its limit, But Professor Reichel is an enthusiast and the educational authorities—or most of them—are not. They show no signs of overdoing it. However, his address, which is full of forceful side-lights on the question, must do much to force it upon the attention of the more reluctant.

INDIAN WOMEN AND UNREST.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STAEL, with whose novels, dealing with Indian life most people are familiar, has been lecturing in Manchester and telling her audience many interesting things about India, especially of Indian women. Life for them is never very strenuous, she says, and the simplicity of domestic arrangements saves the Indian woman nearly all the drudgery borne, for example, by the wife of an English working man. She compared the life of Indian peasants to "the Socialist Utopia in which, luxuries having been abolished, labour is reduced until there is not enough work to go round." There is no field for women's paid labour in India—except those parts where factories are springing up—and their work is preponderatingly domestic. But we believe the lady knows more of life in the mofussil than in the big cities. Of zenanas doubtless she knows much and told her hearers she had for twenty years been trying to disabuse peoples' minds of the idea that Indian women are secluded. The zenana system belongs to the towns and to a small part of the population, and is, she said, largely maintained as a claim to gentility. The opposition to a freer life among the zenana women comes mainly from the women themselves. It is, she added, a fatal mistake for reformers to attempt to ameliorate the hardships of seclusion of the zenana system, for that is only to help to perpetuate it. In short if we are to accept Mrs. Steel's word as Gospel, the zenana does not restrict the liberty of Indian ladies to the extent it ought. She did not hesitate to inform her audience that the greater and graver part of the present unrest is due to the influence of the Indian women in the zenanas. Here are her further words on this subject :—"The zenana is a first-class conspiracy chamber—it is secret, emotional, tense, and, above all, it is isolated. It is a dangerous institution to have in any country where there is unrest. The women of India on the whole are against us. The two most salient causes of their opposition are undoubtedly religion and pure feminine jealousy. To share in our civilization means religious contamination, and while the Indian woman condemns European women, she envies our position. It is not possible to over-estimate the importance of this female dislike to our rule." Mrs. Steel, of course, is better acquainted with the women of this country than any mere male can ever hope to be, but we think she has painted the picture in too vivid colours.

ADEN.

THE report of the Aden Chamber of Commerce shows that the trade of the port fell by over a hundred lakhs of rupees last year. This decrease is attributed to various causes, among them the fall of the skin markets in America, which caused merchants to purchase less and to hold much of their remaining stocks in their warehouses until the advent of better times. Gums and resins decreased to the extent of three lakhs on account of the unfavourable market in Europe. Grey piece-goods decreased by a hundred and two lakhs, imports from Italy, Bombay and America all falling, and the bad trade in skins having a marked effect on this trade also. Tobacco shews a decrease of five lakhs, import from India having declined owing to the scarcity of rain here last year. Imports decreased in quantity by seven and a half lakhs in value, but while exports decreased in quantity by 18,462 cwts. the value increased by over two and a half lakhs. Grain and pulse decreased by seven lakhs, and this is considered to be due to the scarcity of rain in India and direct shipments thence to Hodeidah, Makalla and Berberah. Kerosine oil decreased by three and a half lakhs, due to less demand from coast ports and direct shipments to Red Sea ports. Sugar decreased by Rs. 3½ lakhs, attributed to the high prices in the markets of production. Wax decreased by four and a half lakhs : a large quantity of Abyssinian wax is now shipped to Europe through Khartoum and Port Sudan instead of *via* Aden as heretofore. Dates show a decrease of two lakhs due to direct transhipments from Bussorah to Hodeidah and Somaliland. From these facts it is shown that the forecast made by the Chamber some years ago, that direct shipments to the neighbouring ports were likely to increase, has been realised and that if the important distributing trade of Aden is to be preserved, every reasonable facility and the least possible number of restrictions and formalities, as well as the minimum of port charges, will be an absolute "sine qua non."

MR. H. E. E. PROCTER, proceeding home, Mr. Glazebrook becomes Sheriff of Bombay.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Home that Mr. Brennan is making good progress with his mono-rail cars. He hopes to have a full-sized car ready for trial in about three months.

PROFESSOR S. C. Mahalanobis delegate-elect to represent the Calcutta University at the Darwin celebrations to be held in Cambridge next month, has left with Mrs. Mahalanobis for England.

KEDARNATH BOSE, who was arrested at Kalighat, Calcutta, for delivering seditious speeches, has been declared a dangerous lunatic and ordered to be detained in the Lunatic Asylum, the expenses will be recovered from his relations, if possible.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, I.C.S., C.S.I., arrived in Ootacamund yesterday, on return from furlough and resumes the duties of Chief Secretary to Government today, relieving the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir, who reverts to the post of First Member of the Board of Revenue.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

IN FAVOUR OF TAXATION.

The Drama.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL 30.

An episode took place here yesterday, which is certainly a rarity in the history of any country. The highest official of the German Empire received seven deputations from Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, Thuringia, and from industrial groups, who brought with them petitions to the Government and the Reichstag, containing thousands of signatures. These petitions urgently beg the Government to pass the present bill concerning Imperial financial reform through the Reichstag this session. It is well known that the Imperial financial reforms demand new taxes to the extent of 500 millions. Many manifestoes, similar to the one in question, have recently been made in numerous parts of the Empire. Meetings are held, resolutions passed, petitions drawn up, all of which demand a speedy settlement of the question of financial reform, and a quick voting of the necessary taxes. Modern Germany is presenting to the world, by means of these manifestoes, the somewhat rare spectacle of a popular movement in favour of taxation. Even the "Berliner Tageblatt" has been obliged to recognise the unique fact, that to-day in Germany it is the friends of taxation and not its opponents who are popular.

The Imperial Chancellor explained in detail his programme of financial reforms to the Deputations. He did not forget to mention the difficulties that are to be encountered in the Reichstag from the resistance of those vested interests affected. But the whole tenor of his speech shows that he firmly believes in the ultimate success of this reform bill. His belief, as he said, is founded on his confidence in the good sense of the German People. The Deputations in question were a living proof of the existence of this good sense.

As a matter of fact, the Imperial Chancellor can point to a large following in support of the plans for taxations submitted to the Reichstag,—i. e. the German People itself. The weight of the power that lies slumbering in the German Nation has, on several occasions in the course of the last few years, made itself felt with astounding elementary force. We need only call attention to the elections following the dissolution of Parliament in 1906-07 on which occasion a seemingly unimportant Colonial question produced a national movement, which was sufficiently lasting to deprive the Social Democrats of half their seats. The same thing happened in the case of the misfortune which befell Count Zeppelin's dirigible air-ship ; on which occasion the German People raised, in less than three months, subscriptions nearly amounting to seven millions of marks, and placed this amount at the Count's disposal. The national movement in favour of Imperial Financial Reform is perhaps less spontaneous, but is not less deep. One thing alone is certain, that the Reichstag, which has greatly lost in prestige of late years, will not be able to evade the responsibility placed upon it by the new proposals for taxation ; unless it is desirous of still further losing its authority with the people, it will have to settle this matter during the course of the coming session. All difficulties of a party nature will have to give way to this ugrent need, and the agitation of those sections of the community, whose vested interests are attacked by these proposals, will not be able to influence the conduct of the deputies. Indications are already to hand that public opinion will turn against the Reichstag, should the latter continue to debate the question of taxation in the same casual manner as heretofore, and without reaching any more definite results.

Without any doubt the financial reform bill will have to be passed. The credit for accomplishing this task will be with the German People, for without its disinterested help, no Government, however capable, would be able to surmount the difficulties standing in its path.

THE ST. GOTTHARD LINE AS A STATE RAILWAY.

On the 1st May the Swiss Federal Council takes over the administration and control of the St. Gotthard Railway. This is the result of the negotiations between the representatives of the Government and those of the Gotthard Company which took place on April 15th. At the same time the international St. Gotthard conference took place at which on account of the subvention of 103 million francs contributed by these countries, Germany, Italy and Switzerland were represented. The fact that no agreement has been reached concerning the price of redemption, is due to the difference of opinion prevailing as to the right interpretation of the statements contained in the charter, with regard to the figure at which the Government can acquire the railway after a lapse of 30 years. It is agreed that the value of the railway shall be 25 times the nett profits, reckoned on a ten years' average, culminating in the period when the Government declares its intention of exercising its option. As that happened on the 30th April 1904, the period for calculating the average nett profits will run from the 1st May 1894 to the 30th of April 1904. After many negotiations and law-suits, each side abandoned some of its claims, and an agreement was reached to the effect that, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of Concession, the capitalised nett profits shall amount to 212½ million francs. Three points, however, still await decision at the hands of the Federal Courts. In the first place the Federal Council denies that the railway, rollingstock, etc., are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition " as the Charter puts it in the paragraph dealing with the regulation of the price of purchase. On the contaray, it is claimed that more than 46 million francs will have to be spent in order to bring about this condition, and consequently, that the Government has the right to deduct this amount from the price. Secondly the Government claims the renewal fund of 14 million francs set aside by the Company, as in the case of other Swiss Railways passing into the hands of the Government, similar assignments have always been made to the State. The Company, on the contrary, proposes returning this sum, gathered together for the requirements of the future, to its shareholders. In the third place, the Government is of the opinion that the pension fund of the Gotthard railway is 6 3-10 million francs short of the capital necessary to meet all its liabilities out of its own funds. To sum up the purchaser is desirous of deducting 66 3-10 millions of francs, or nearly 1/3 of the purchase money agreed on. Should the two parties be unable to come to terms, a long and wearisome law-suit will ensue before the matter is settled.

This, however, will not affect the transference of the rights of ownership. In order to satisfy the shareholders, the Government is willing to pay them, in the future, an annual rent instead of the former dividends, and to make advances to cover the cost of liquidation. Of course all this will be taken into consideration in the final settlement. The coming general meeting of the Gotthard Company Limited, has to decide as to the acceptance of these proposals, before going into final liquidation. The rights of the countries, which have subsidised the railway, remain untouched by this change of ownership. The conditions under which Italy subsidised the company to the extent of 45 millions, Germany, to the amount of 30 millions, and Switzerland, with 28 million of francs, prevent any claim being made for a return of this money ; but from all profits existing after 7 per cent. has been paid, the Company must hand over the half to the three countries in question. This liability passes, on the 1st of May next to the successor to the Company, the Swiss Federal Government.

THE DRAMA IN BERLIN.

Commedia finits . . . the theatrical season is over. When we look back on the many evenings and on the many performances we have witnessed and ask ourselves what is the nett result of this vast conglomeration of theatrical activity we find our answer in the one expressive word : nothing. We have seen Hauptmann's latest work—some fine passages, but lacking in symmetrical finish. Then again there is the latest work of the Irishman, Bernard Shaw—without a doubt a witty and brilliant man but with no pretensions to being a dramatist. Then there came the Revolutionary Drama written by a Danish author named Michaelis; here we have a robust piece of workmanship, and one by no means lacking in theatrical effectiveness, but, alas, totally devoid of all poetic qualities. Then follows in endless succession the usual stream of passing theatrical novelties; dramas, farces, poetical plays, all mixed together in a medley; among the whole lot there is not one single work which is likely to pursue its stage career in honour for a couple of decades, to say nothing of making a lasting mark on posterity. What then is the cause of this terrible failure of the dramatic harvest which makes itself regularly felt year after year, and from which Paris and London suffer just as severely as Berlin and Vienna? I am of opinion that great dramatic creations can only come into being at the time when a lofty, to say nothing of a heroic, mood dominates the people. Such a mood prevailed in Athens after the Persian Wars, in the England of Queen Elizabeth, the Spain of Calderon, French Society in the days of Louis XIV, and at the epoch of the French Revolution to which Schiller belonged. These periods produced dramas of lasting fame. But at the present day, when the majority of mankind know no higher ideal than to acquire sufficient capital to be able to live on the interest, whence should the dramatic inspiration come without which no great drama is possible? The most important work of the season has been the complete cycle of the dramas of Ibsen at the Lessing theatre. From "Love's Comedy" to the dramatic epilogue "When We Dead Awake," the life work of the Norwegian dramatist passed before us in succession. It was a series of evenings the impressiveness of which cannot be disputed. There is no stage in the world where Ibsen is better performed than that of the Lessing theatre in Berlin. I have seen Ibsen acted in Norway ; in his native land his dramas are placed in a more natural and every day manner, whereas we in Germany have surrounded them with a more idealistic atmosphere. Both points of view can be justified ; one thing alone is certain ; we are not again likely to find such a great number of fine Ibsen actors assembled in one company, as we have here in Berlin with Bassermann. Sauer, Reicher, Triesch and others. The nett result of these really fine performances of the Ibsen Cycle was that the conviction was forced upon us that it is high time for the dramatic literature of the day to free itself from the influence of Ibsen. It goes without saying that Ibsen will always maintain his place in literature ; but it is especially those who were the first to understand him and all the fineness of his works, who are now strong in the conviction that his works no longer harmonise with the times. The general impression left by these plays was one of weight and oppression. "Ghosts",—a funeral ; "when we dead awake",—a carnival of corpses. "Nora," a torture owing to the painful construction of its dramatic plot. In a word, Ibsen has become historic ; the fact that the Royal Schauspielhaus has now added "Nora" to its repertoire imparts the official seal to this fact.

It was not till towards the end of the season that Reinhardt, the manager of the "Deutsche Theater," played his trump card ; the performance of the first part of Goethe's "Faust." The importance which he himself attached to this performance is clearly shown by the fact that he gave three first performances of "Faust." Three first performances in so far as on each occasion the principal parts were differently filled. Many objections were raised against this innovation and I, for my part, think with justice. Quite apart from the element of advertisement, which remains a disturbing factor in such an arrangement, it must be borne in mind that even a great theatre must be satisfied if it can produce one really good cast for a masterpiece. These three premieres left it undecided whether Deutsche Theatre was really capable of producing "Faust," these three arrangements of the cast were only rendered possible by putting the best Faust with the worst Mephisto, or by pairing the best Mephisto with an indifferent Faust. The result was that none of the three performances proved satisfactory; nothing but a singularly confused impression remains of these three Faust premieres at the Deutsche Theatre. Mr. Wegener proved an interesting Mephisto, and Lucie Hoflich was a good though somewhat unimaginative Gretchen. The best thing remained the Faust of Freidrick Kaysslers, which, as is the case with all this artist's impersonations, lacked only distinction. He, however, was very successful in impersonating the tortured Faust of the opening scene; and if Faust, the lover, took on a somewhat melancholy guise in his performance, it must be admitted that, even after the magic potion, it is scarcely possible to imagine Faust as a fiery, impetuous lover. As was to be expected, several beautiful stage pictures were presented; certain dramatic masterpieces, however, are too majestic not to be somewhat disturbed by even the most beautiful scenic effects. Faust or Macbeth might be played in both, they are only dependent on the acting, and on that alone. That the "Deutsche Theater" would prove equal to a Faust performance of this kind was not shown by any of its three performances, with their change of roles.

L. ASCH

A SOMEWAT serious mutiny broke out recently in a disciplinary Battalion at Peschiera, on Lake Garda in Italy. The men suddenly assumed a threatening attitude, surrounded their officers, and made a number of extravagant demands. The situation was, however, saved in time by the arrival of other troops led by Non-commissioned Officers, who charged the mutineers with fixed bayonets. A sharp skirmish, in which many wounds were given and received, followed, but nobody was killed, and the offenders are now all under arrest.

THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

Lord Roberts' Scathing Strictures.

"THE ARMY IS A SHAM."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

The House of Lords has adopted a motion of the Duke of Bedford for an enquiry into the condition of the Special Reserve.

Lord Roberts described the Army as a sham, and said that it was one thousand officers short.

Lord Lucas declared that the Regulars were at full strength, and said that Government's only difficulty was to keep the reserve within Parliamentary limits.

LATER.

The House of Lords continued the debate on the Duke of Bedford's motion until 11-30 p.m.

Lord Roberts' speech constituted a severe indictment of Mr. Haldane's scheme. He said that an army of 315,000 would not suffice to prevent foreign invasion. We had neither an army to send abroad nor to defend the country at home. Danger was daily coming nearer, and he appealed to the Government to take the country into its confidence. If the nation came forward there would be no difficulty in getting an army. Men would join because the nation would insist upon it.

Mr. Haldane listened to the debate attentively.

INCREASED STAMP DUTIES.

Alternative Scheme of the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, MAY 19.

In the House of Commons last night resolutions were passed increasing the stamp duties.

Mr. Lloyd-George denied that the duties would drive capital out of the country. He promised to consider an alternative scheme of the London Stock Exchange, which the latter consider would affect business less.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN PARIS.

General Strike Called for.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The General Confederation of Labour has placarded Paris with a fervent appeal for a general strike to-day in support of the Postal employes.

MR. MEREDITH'S PEACEFUL END.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Mr. George Meredith was seized with sudden chill, producing heart failure. His end was peaceful and painless, and he passed away in presence of his children.

CHINESE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Result Satisfactory to British Interests.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Reuter learns that the British interests represented at the Berlin Conference are, in the circumstances, satisfied with the result of the Chinese railway negotiations.

INDIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Mr. Keir Hardie's Importunity.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Speaking in the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Asquith declared that the Indian deportations had been fully discussed on the Address, and he was not aware that anything had since occurred rendering further discussion desirable.

Mr. Keir Hardie moved the adjournment.

The Speaker declined to accept the motion on the ground that the subject had already been discussed and was not urgent, but he pointed out that the matter could be raised on the Indian Budget.

THE BLACK HAND GANG.

Vengeful Murder in New York.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A friend of the American detective Petrosino, who was shot at Palermo in March last, has been shot in a flat in New York by a member of the Black Hand Gang, who was concealed on the floor above. The murderer escaped.

ILLNESS OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Condition Unchanged.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Mr. Buchanan passed a fairly favourable night. His condition is unchanged.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Middlesex have beaten Gloucester at Lords by one wicket.

The match between Derbyshire and Warwickshire was drawn.

SPENCER LECTURESHIP.

Feeling against Krishna Varma.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

With reference to the memorial for the return of the Spencer lectureship endowment to Krishna Varma, the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford has consulted counsel, who have replied that no such action can be taken under the constitution of the Trust, but that the object of the memorialists may be attained through reluctance of distinguished men to accept lectureship endowed by Krishna Varma.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

Mutual Fire Insurance.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The International Cotton Congress at Milan has adopted the motion of Mr, Dixon of England to ask the International Committee to preparere gulations to promote mutual cotton-mill fire insurance companies in various countries affiliated to the International Federation, similar to those already successful, in England and America.

It is believed that this will eventually result in the establishment of an international organisation for fire insurance.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The death is announced of Reverend Tribe, formerly Archdeacon of Lahore.

CREW OF THE "KAPURTHALLA."

Charge of Cowardice Repudiated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, MAY 19.

The Commander of the s. s. "Kapurthalla" has written to the local press denying that the native crew were guilty of cowardice. He stated they carried out all orders in a seamanlike manner.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

A New Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Mr. Scott Smith has been appointed to act upon the Punjab Chief Court Bench in the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Justice Reed.

THE RIOT AT KOTRI.

Police Precautions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 19.

Mr. MacTier, Superintendent of Police, Karachi, arrived at Kotri and is making personal enquiries into the riot which occurred there yesterday. Several rioters were placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Last night the police patrolled the banks of the river as a party of Mircars intended to land and take revenge. A reinforcement of armed police arrived at Kotri, hence there was no need for alarm. The wounded persons are doing well.

ASSAULTING A SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

Assailant Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 19.

The City Magistrate of Hyderabad, Sind, sentenced a Cutchi tailor to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Miss Joynson, a teacher in the Roman Catholic School, Hyderabad. The man was working as a tailor in the young lady's house and while taking measurements for a new blouse accused threw his arms around Miss Joynson and attempted to kiss her.

HIGH PRICE OF FOOD-STUFFS.

A Cry from Cashmere.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 19.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph's" Srinagar correspondent says:—"The rise in prices is both extortionate and arbitrary, and if things go on as they are at present the vale of Kashmir will soon cease to be a place in which ordinary Anglo-Indians can live. It is not quite clear," he adds, "whose interest can be served by driving us out of the country. We are now very much in the same position as the outlanders were in the Transvaal before the Boer War."

THE STATE OF MANDI.

Reformers Obstinate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

A durbar was held at Mandi on Monday at which the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, met the leaders of the so-called reformers, who still refuse to disperse their followers. The latter now number about two thousand and continue to hang about the town; but the arrival of the two companies of Pioneers from Simla will probably induce them to adopt a more reasonable attitude.

BILLY, a sheep which has died at Leicester at the patriarchal age of eight years, was used by its owner, Mr. G. Stretton, as a "stalking-horse" while shooting, rabbits. Billy would stand perfectly still while Mr. Stretton shot over his back, and would follow him like a dog.

DUM DUM AMMUNITION FACTORY.

Theft of 2,500 Cartridges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The "Statesman" says:—"A large theft of ammunition is reported from the Government Ammunition Factory at Dum Dum. On Tuesday morning last, the Factory authorities discovered that no fewer than 2,500 rounds of cartridges had disappeared during the previous night. The local Police were immediately apprised of the loss, and with the assistance of the Factory officials instituted thorough investigations locally. Their inquiries failed to secure any trace of the thief or thieves, and the authorities came to the conclusion that the stolen cartridges had been at once removed from the vicinity.

"Telegrams were despatched to the stations on all the sections of the Railway system, requesting the co-operation of the Police and the Railway authorities in keeping a careful watch, but up to a late hour last night no clue had been obtained."

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Soldier Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

Corporal Guest, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who is alleged to have run away with Rs. 100 and jewellery belonging to Mrs. Bremner of Howrah, was arrested at Moghul Serai and will be brought to Howrah for trial.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Suspected Absconder Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

A young man, named Sreeram, has been arrested at Bhagalpore, for loitering in the streets in a suspicious manner, and was brought to Calcutta yesterday, under a strong Police escort for examination. He is said to resemble one Haricharan Ghose, an absconder in the Alipore bomb case.

He says he is an inhabitant of Madras and was arrested when preparing to start for Baidyanath on a pilgrimage.

DEATH OF THE REV. C. H. WOOD.

Headmaster of Sherborne School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

News has reached India of the death, on the 16th instant, of the Rev. C. H. Wood, Headmaster of Sherborne School. He was appointed to Sherborne only last January, and was just 40 years of age. He succumbed to anæmia, following upon a severe attack of influenza.

Mr. Wood was the eldest son of the Headmaster of Harrow and was Householder at Marlborough from June 1894 to the end of last year. He was well known and much beloved by Marlburians, and those now in India will receive the news of his untimely death with the deepest regret.

INTERVIEW WITH A DEPORTEE.

Restrictions Enforced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The "Bengalee" to-day publishes an interview by Sukumar Mitter with Krishna Kumar Mitter, one of the Bengal deportees, in the Agra Jail.

Sukumar describes his father as being in solitary confinement, and always under lock and key, except for half an hour in the morning and evening. He says that he is not allowed pen and ink to jot down his thoughts, and that he has grown much thinner.

MOZUFFERPORE PERJURY CASE.

Accused still Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The search for Jadolal, the accused in the Mozufferpore perjury case, was continued all yesterday, but he has not been found.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF A DEPORTEE.

Retirement in Europe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The "Englishman" publishes the following:—"The following statement reaches us from a quarter which hitherto we have found trustworthy:—It has transpired that Subodh Chunder Mullick, one of the nine men who were deported, will be released in June. Mullick intends to go to England as soon as he is released. Arrangements are already being made by his agents to effect the sale of his house and household effects in Wellington Square. N. C. Mullick, his cousin, it is understood, will accompany him to England. It is believed that they intend to settle down in Europe.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Calcutta of the death on 26th April in Italy of Signor Manzato, a well-known violinist.

THE "Empire" says the proprietors of the "Bengalee" are trying to get Mr. Arobindo Ghose to join their editorial staff and that he probably will do so.

REPORTS from the Persian Gulf, says the "Pioneer," show that everything remains quiet in the various coast towns, where the Nationalists are apparently now content to watch the course of events. Matters also seem quieter on the lower Tigris, though the Turkish authorities have probably not yet succeeded in reducing the Arab tribes to order.

MILITARY SECRETARY, INDIA OFFICE.

Sir O'Moore Creagh's Successor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

It is understood that Sir Beauchamp Duff's appointment to be Military Secretary, India Office, when Sir O'Moore Creagh comes out to India is now settled.

Sir Beauchamp Duff will presumably return to India at the close of his leave, before proceeding to take up his appointment at the India Office.

His successor as Chief of the Staff in India has not yet been appointed. The choice for this important post is an open one. General D. Haig, who did so well as Chief of the Staff to General French, in the Cavalry operations in South Africa, is naturally a not improbable selection; but Sir James Willcocks, who commanded the Mohmand expedition, General Lake, now Chief of the Staff in Canada, General J. M. Grierzon, R. A. and Sir James Wolfe Murray, R.A., are all highly qualified for it. The new Commander-in-Chief being a member of the Indian Army, the Chief of the Staff will, in the ordinary course, belong to the British Service.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18,

Lieutenant Schmidlin, Royal Engineers, is transferred to the Railway Branch, on vacating the appointment of Adjutant, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Captain Hassells Yates is posted to the No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant J. C. J. Smith, 3rd Brahmans, on exchange to the Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 70 Company, at Fort William.

Captain K. D. Field, No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Home establishment.

Colonel St. John, Commanding the Royal Artillery, Roorkee, will embark for India, on the 28th instant, and Major L. A. Smith, "W" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on the 4th proximo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cawood and Major Tod, 7th Lancers, are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively of that regiment.

Major Cole and Major Waterfield, 11th Lancers, are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively of that regiment.

Lieutenant Monteath, 125th Rifles, is permitted to resign his Commission.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 19.

Mr. Robert Benjamin, proprietor of the "Moulmein Advertiser," died in that town on the 16th inst. where he had resided since 1872. The deceased was a Municipal Commissioner for years, was a Captain in the Moulmein Rifles and officiated as Commandant for a time. He had received the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

DINAPORE ASSAULT CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

In the Dinapore assault case, Colonel Barefoot vs. Mr. G. F. Watling, the jury on Monday last returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the accused was acquitted and discharged.

PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

Dr. Abdul Ghani not Involved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 19,

Mr. M. Isiaq of Lahore, the brother of Mrs. Abdul Ghani, writes that there is no truth in the alleged report, that Mrs. Abdul Ghani wrote to him to intercede on behalf of her husband. He adds that he has received no letter from his sister for the past two months and is of opinion that neither Dr. Abdul Ghani, nor his brother had any connection with the plot against the Amir.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES

Detrimental Effect at Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 19.

A correspondent writes to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" as follows:—

"Religious controversies are becoming the order of the day at Delhi and as was to be expected, are sapping the good relations which have hitherto subsisted between the different communities there. Arya Samajists, Mahomedans and Indian Christians, who once lived in apparent amity, are now at variance and several disturbances of the peace have, it is reported, taken place thus. About a fortnight ago a controversy, between the Indian Christians and the Arya Samajists ended in practically a riot. The head of the Arya Samaj preacher, it is said, was broken and several other persons received injuries."

A LARGE supply of six-anna stamps, which will be most useful for the payment of short telegrams, has now been received. They can, of course, be used for postal purposes also.

THE Government of India, says the "Pioneer," have now before them the question of revising and consolidating the law relating to companies.

THE result of Lord Curzon's strenuous Viceroyalty, says "the Englishman", was to wake sleeping dogs of various kinds, and yet Lord Curzon in his sixth Budget speech was able to say, and with perfect truth, "Reform has been carried through every department of the administration, abuses have been swept away, anomalies remedied, the pace quickened and standard raised." But few Viceroys have been so cordially disliked by the people of India, and while he raised the standard of administration he gave impetus to the movement which has for its object the expulsion of the British from the country. That is the unhappy result of attempting to secure efficiency.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 18.

THE Mahableshwar week is alas over and finished with, except in memories. The week stretched itself to a fortnight and crowded into it enough gaiety to last from early dewy sunny morning till—well, early dewy starry morning again. The week began with the advent of motors loaded with polo players and their accoutrements—polo sticks, golf clubs, tennis bats, polo hats, party hats, racing kit, badminton bats and dogs; everything in fact with which to fill in the time between the chuckers. Strings of ponies followed which were to do for hacks to picnics, polo, races and anything necessary.

It was wonderful how Mahableshwar woke up on the 2nd of May and how it has subsided since the 16th. Early morning saw riders cantering all over the hill in various directions and for various objects. Picnics to pbints were fashionable from 7 to 10. Others took the ponies in strings for exercising, others practised for polo and racing. Badminton from 10 to 11 followed. A poggle tournament was held. The ladies had to choose their partners and their handicap themselves, any score made over the handicap counted if you won a game. Mr. and Mrs. Henne came out winners, their handicap being—10, so that every game they won counted 25. The popularity of this tournament may be guessed at by the story (I do not know if it is only a story) that one young officer up for three days never got further than the club and the badminton shed and went down and told his brother officers that Mahableshwar was a flat place and there did'nt seem to be anywhere to ride.

The golf links had a turn from 11 to 1, and from then till 4 there was a quiet lull on the hill. From 4 o'clock was a lively time, tea and yawns showed the world stirring and off the world went to polo or tennis or afternoon play.

The polo tournament was a good one. The four teams made the most of their fights. The 26th Light Cavalry were favourites from the beginning, although some had great confidence in General Alderson's team with Major Martin as back. But the 26th team—(1) Mr. Johnston, (2) Mr. Chaytor, (3) Mr. Mowat, (back) Resaldar Mul Singh—proved too strong and won every game they played. The General's team—(1) General Alderson, (2) Mr. Mason, (3) Mr. Alderson, (back) Major Martin—won two games. The 127th Baluchis—(1) Mr. Harvey Kelly, (2) Mr. McCuddem, (3) Mr. Bell, (back) Mr. Auret—won one game against the Gunners. The Gunners—(1) Mr. Symons, (2) Mr. Wallace, (3) Mr. Purser, (back) Major Lithgow—had some good games, their fight against the General's team being an excellent one, but luck was not their way. The Aga Khan's Cup for which the tournament was played is a beautiful silver cup with three handles and an enclosed picture of polo players on it. The cup was first played for in 1901 when the ground was first played on. It was won by Government House team. In 1904 and 1905 the 33rd Cavalry carried it away. In 1906 the Poona Horse won. There was no tournament in 1907 but in 1908 Mr. Donald Graham's team from Poona won it. Four small cups were presented by Lady Muir-Mackenzie to the members of the 26th team, with the cup, which was carried triumphantly away by Resaldar Mul Singh.

There were two days' racing on 13th and 15th. The entries were not big and the lack of light-weight riders made jockeying a difficulty. To a non-better the racers were very ordinary except when one horse started off at a false start and like John Gilpin went on and on and would not stop even when he came round to the starting place again. A Gymkhana took place on 14th. The Ladies Bending race was won by Mrs. Perkins. Mr. Auret won the polo match hitting 4 goals out of 6. Mr. and Mrs. Hounston were the only pair who kept in the golf course, so won. Miss N. Forbes and Miss Jackson divided the potato race. Mrs. Dyson and Mr. Purser won the drawing competition. Mr. McCuddem was an easy first in the men's wand race.

There were three dances. Lady Muir-Mackenzie's dance was a delightful success on the 7th at Government House. Two other dances were given at Frere Hall.

All this gaiety is over. There are golf and tennis competitions all this week for men and ladies, and Mahableshwar is becoming sleepy again and the call of the wild takes us back to jungle walks, in which we can seek for birds' nests, and hunt for the now opening orchids, and find cobra lilies amongst the undergrowth. Sketching books will soon appear again, but like Aunt Cathy in Mr. Benson's "Climber" we have always something. "If it isn't a tea party to-day it is sure to be to-morrow" as the Devonshire buddy says to her neighbour.

"Well now, as I sez to my brother,
If it 'aint one thing why sure it's another."

People are beginning to order cars to go down the hill. The exodus begins about the 1st of June.

W. A.

ESPIONAGE IN TURKEY.

One of the worst evils of Abdul Hamid's rule, to disappear, it is to be hoped, with his power, is the extraordinarily elaborate system of espionage. Everybody in Constantinople is watched by spies, everybody of any consequence is regularly reported on, and anyone, friend, servant, neighbour, may be a spy. "All the joy of life, all freedom and originality," writes an authority, "are destroyed by the ubiquity of this espionage. A man is spied on by his colleagues, his subordinates, and his servants, who all write reports of his daily doings, and no one can tell what silly invention may attract attention. Spies are themselves spied on; and sometimes the spy and his victim are on friendly terms, and the latter revises the reports made on his own conduct." The Turks probably suffered more from this system than the Christians of Constantinople.

For a Turk to do wrong and be reported as an offender to the Government is, according to the same authority, the easiest thing in the world. "All life is regulated by Irades. Now an Irade is not so much a command as a permission. The standing order is, 'Thou shalt do nothing at all,' and every deviation from this negative attitude requires a special authorisation. Without such permission no Turk, especially if he be a man of rank, can leave the capital, frequent the society of foreigners, or conduct any sort of business. He cannot marry his children, or acquire property, or devote himself to any pursuit or study, without his actions being brought to the notice of the Government and interferred with." Though the present, or rather the late, system of espionage is admittedly the creation of Abdul Hamid, it seems to be an old vice of Turkish administration. Travellers in the seventeenth century mention that no one dare leave his house at night for fear of the spies.

ADMIRAL KENNEDY AND THE NAVY.

Admiral Sir William R. Kennedy, K. C. B, formerly in command of the East India Squadron, has written as follows in reply to a correspondent:—

"I certainly agree with those who think that our navy ought to be strengthened in order to raise it above the two-Power standard. At the same time I consider it is a mistake to suppose that only Dreadnoughts are of any use, and that all the splendid battleships prior to that ship are only fit for the scrap heap. I cannot understand the attitude of the Labour members in opposing the immediate construction of more battleships, seeing that it would give employment to many deserving men, except that there are some misguided people who object to any expenditure on either the navy or army, and do not believe in the possibility of invasion. I do not believe in any great harm being done by aeroplanes or dirigible balloons. Experience proves that bombarding cities does comparatively little harm; but at the same time it would not be safe to ignore them, as we don't want an enemy sailing over our cities and dropping bombs, and therefore we must be prepared to meet them with like weapons. As to shooting at them, that is all nonsense, as every shot or shell fired at them would come down again and do more harm to friends than foes. In conclusion, I do not think invasion possible so long as we keep the navy up to the mark, supplemented by a strong force on shore, which latter can only be acquired by compulsory service, which is bound to come, and the sooner the better."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

INDIAN peoples have the lowest opinion of the police of their country. It is a rooted belief with them that the policeman can do no right. This impression derives confirmation from the appalling iniquities of the police, as revealed in the Barrah dacoity case of Bangal and the Trevandrum riot case of Madras. The accused have all been discharged by the High Courts on appeal, and the judges have passed most scathing strictures on the police that was responsible for the conduct of these cases. Tutoring of witnesses, suppression of evidence, and giving false evidence are among the charges of which they have been adjudged by the courts to be guilty. The cases are so scandalous, they have provoked so much feeling throughout the country, that I hope the executive will consider it their paramount duty to co-operate heartily with the judiciary in bringing the offenders to justice. If the authorities were to stop short at a mere expression of virtuous indignation, or if they were to content themselves with departmental action, such as a censure here, and a degradation or dismissal there, it will be held by the public as a palliation of a series of wicked and flagrant offences. It will not satisfy the people, neither will it act as a sufficient warning to evil-doers in future. That the accused in these cases were charged with offences for which they were liable to capital punishment, renders the guilt of the prosecuting agency more horrible and atrocious. It should be the first concern of Government to improve the standard of the subordinate service generally. To the masses, the mighty Sircar is but a name, an abstraction. They can only realize its power in the village policeman, the Patel and the Kulkarni, and the constables of the Forest and Excise departments. These are the visible embodiments of the Sircar, and if they are corrupt and oppressive, they take away as much from the happiness and contentment which the people would otherwise enjoy under the British rule. Englishmen can have no adequate conception of the terror which the police constable can inspire in the masses. They feel absolutely helpless against his power, and when wronged, are afraid to seek redress, lest worse might befall. The police is, no doubt, a necessary instrument of the executive, but the executive must not, on that account, be disposed to regard its mal-practices with misplaced tenderness, as is sometimes done. It is a strong and widespread belief among the Indian community that the police, especially the subordinate branch, is rotten and corrupt, and capable of any iniquities; and it is the part of true statesmanship to determine the extent of the evil, and apply a proper remedy. The evil cannot be effectually remedied by an increase of pay.

THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

If the police of India is supposed to be so very bad, why is it so? It may be said, with some truth, that it is such as the people have made it. If the police had to deal with a people who were intelligent, fearless and public spirited, it would not have been so very easy for it to abuse its power. But we must not wait upon the general advancement of the people or a corresponding improvement in the police; nor can the present state of the people be made an excuse for the low standard of this body. Its reformation must proceed independently of our national shortcomings. Nay, its reformation is rendered all the more necessary by the helpless condition of the masses. In the Barrah dacoity case, the disinclination of eye-witnesses, in a position to give most important testimony as to the identification of the culprits, has been severely animadverted on by some writers in the press. While we may deplore the moral cowardice of the people, we must consider how far it is induced by the terrorism inspired by the police, and by the hardships to which witnesses are subjected on occasions. A certain amount of inconvenience is unavoidable and must be suffered in the public interest. But the complaint is general that little is done by the authorities to alleviate the witness's lot, that he has to put up with unconscionable delays, and that in the districts he is handled about from pillar to post, often away from his home and occupation. These are his sufferings under what may be taken as normal conditions, and when to these are added the torments and annoyances of the police, if he is to give evidence which may go against its own view of a case, the fear and reluctance of a people, so timid and docile as that of India, to appear as witnesses may be easily understood. It has been observed that if ever India is lost, it will be on the floor of the House of Commons. This is little more than a witticism. But it may be advanced as a more sober proposition that if ever India comes near to being lost, it will be on account of the *esprit* practised by the subordinate agency in the public service. Be it clearly understood that I am not lending myself to a sweeping and universal indictment. But I am expressing the prevalent feeling of my countrymen, which, I am afraid, is founded in a widespread existence of the evil, and this belief is not altogether confined to Indians alone.

THE POOR MAN'S DRINK.

The Government Resolution on the subject of excise arrangements regarding toddy has been received with some disappointment by the vernacular press. It does announce some welcome concessions, but they are not considered to be liberal enough. The reason for the disappointment is not far to seek. The population in all toddy districts have a great partiality for this drink, in preference to liquor. They would like to have it genuine, as well as cheap and in abundance. It is not only that toddy is considered to be a harmless drink, but it is claimed to be positively healthful, as well as nourishing. It is at once the poor man's drink, as well as his food and cheer. Toddy picnics in the open are not only popular with the poor, but also with classes several degrees above them. The behaviour of the company in toddy fields is rarely objectionable; the effect of the intoxicant is mild and pleasant; and if you watch the groups, who have circled round the earthen pot containing the precious juice, you will be satisfied, unless you are a rabid prohibitionist, that it adds distinctly to the sum of human happiness.

EXCISE DUTIES AND ADULTERATION.

Such being the fondness of the commonalty for the drink, and such being their estimate of its virtues, the restrictions placed upon its production and sale are viewed by them with particular disfavour. True, the Government Resolution is acceptable, in so far as it seeks to restrict the objectionable practice of the yearly auction sales of toddy shops and booths, to increase the number of tree-foot booths, where people may have fresh toddy, and to encourage its sale by hawkers before it has much advanced in fermentation. But in comparison with some more substantial grievances, these concessions are regarded as paltry and superficial. People want their toddy to be cheap and genuine, but the excise duties and ordinances render this well nigh impossible. It is the desire of Government, as expressed in the Resolution, that the price of toddy should not be beyond the means of the classes that drink it. It is also their anxiety that they should get it pure and unadulterated, and they want to exact stringent regulations to prevent adulteration by the wicked publican. I suspect there is much truth in the complaint made by the trade that the fees and duties they have to pay to the State render it impossible for them to sell the genuine article at the rate fixed by Government, which, I believe, is an anna per bottle. I know that while they charge this rate from the majority of their customers of the poorer classes, they charge at least twice as much from others, if they want to have the palm juice pure and unadulterated. The higher price is paid ungrudgingly, and in return for it the customer gets toddy of a better quality, though one is never sure of getting the best stuff procurable. And here I may state that it is a superstition with toddy-sellers never to give "virgin toddy" to any one. They must dilute it with water, even though it may be but a few drops. If the poor are to have it pure, the only way is to reduce the excise duty. Even the toddy-seller must live, and if, in present circumstances, he is driven to adulteration and other tricks of the trade, he is not altogether to blame.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

The marriage has been announced of the Raja of Tikeri with an Australian lady, who has embraced Hinduism, and has taken the name of Sita Devi. We must take it for granted that the lady has changed her religion from conviction, and not from considerations of worldly convenience. The personal interest of the union sinks into insignificance before the far larger question of caste and nationality involved in it. We are told that the ceremony was conducted by Poojaris in the orthodox Hindu fashion and that, at its conclusion, one of them made a speech congratulating the married couple, and expressing himself "highly elated at performing such a unique ceremony." If the Hindu religion is non-proselytising, the conversion of any person to it, be he white, black or brown, is not permissible. If, however, the principle of conversion were admitted, it would be a difficult and perplexing problem to draw a line at anybody, and no distinction can then be made of birth or position, race or colour. It is claimed by a majority of Parsis that their religion does not admit of proselytes, and that none, save born Zoroastrians, can enter their places of worship. On this account, alien critics have called the Parsis illiberal, parochial and clannish, and their religious exclusiveness has been condemned as being at variance with their general progress and enlightenment. The Parsis, too, were elated, like the Poojari, when a French lady came forward to embrace their religion; but when they were confronted with certain practical questions arising out of her conversion, such as her right to enter the fire-temple, they took alarm, and a fierce controversy was the result. I do not know if the Hindus will, likewise, raise a howl over the Raja's marriage, after the first impulse of gratification has subsided. I do not think they will, because they are not so quick and impulsive as the Parsis, and because Hindu society, with its untold millions, is so vast and complex that it cannot take a collective interest in an isolated incident of this sort. But a similar instance will upset the Parsis, because they are a small, compact and homogeneous body. I do not know to what particular caste the lady will be assigned, and whether she will be allowed as free an access as any high-caste Hindu to all their temples and shrines, however sacred. These are questions of vital moment to a people who are nothing, if not intensely religious.

DION.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

THE twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's Office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy presiding.

The Directors' report stated.—The directors record with sincere regret death of their esteemed Chairman, Sir Hurkisondass Nurrotumdass, which took place last year. His death will be severely felt, and we desire to place on record our great appreciation of his valuable services. The results of the disastrous fire which occurred in your Laboratory on the 12th May last are evident in this year's report. We received from the Insurance Companies Rs. 1,16,000 for loss of stock-in-trade and Rs. 13,981-10 for plant. Furniture and fittings, also Rs. 13,870-0-0 to cover profits and fixed charges consequent on the losses we sustained The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 23,044-4-5, and the reserved fund stands at Rs. 2,75,532-13-7. With all the details of the management, and the efficiency of the staff, the Directors are quite satisfied. The directors are satisfied with the working of the Branches, at Cumballa Hill, Byculla, and the Taj Mahal Hotel, all of which show a satisfactory profit. Under Section 88 of the Articles of Association two of the directors, viz., Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy and Dr. R. Row, retire from office by rotation, but under Section 88 are eligible for re-election. The vacancy caused by the said death of Sir Hurkisondass Nurrotumdass was filled by the nomination of Mr Tribowandass Purjeewandas, with Mr. A Pell as an additional director. It remains for the shareholders to confirm these appointments. The Auditor, Mr. P. N. Wadia, also retires from office as usual, and it will be for the shareholders present to elect an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

In moving for the adoption of the report the Chairman said:—

"Our first duty is to place on record our regret at the lamented death of Sir Hurkisondas which took place on November 17 last. He was our Chairman for many years and his death is a loss keenly felt by this Company. Sir Hurkisondas was always grateful, helpful to the management and never spared himself in the execution of his duties. His knowledge of business was extremely valuable and his advice was always sound and eagerly sought when difficulties arose. The next item is in reference to the disastrous fire which occurred in your Laboratory on May 12 last year. A fire in such a place as yours naturally is a very serious matter, and although the contents of the Laboratory were insured yet it does not follow that the insurance can possibly cover all the extra expenses which have to be incurred, and all the trouble and worry attendant upon the dislocation of business. Your personal thanks are due to your General Manager and Staff for the loyal way in which they worked to prevent more serious and heavy loss than actually took place. I would also place on record the directors' as well as the shareholders' appreciation of the strenuous effort of our London Agents, Messrs. H. B. Sleeman & Co., who worked hard for a considerable period in order that new goods to replace those destroyed should be available here, with the least possible delay. The fact that your business was not interrupted for a single day speaks most highly for all concerned. In a case such as this the purchase of goods locally at enhanced cost, the taking up of temporary premises, and the organising of all Departments de novo, necessitated great expense and entailed much extra labour and no end of worry. The extra work was however done whole-heartedly and cheerfully by all concerned and the result of this work is apparent in your balance sheet. The foresight of your directors and your General Manager in insuring against consequential loss has saved your Company a considerable outlay and helped to carry it over this trying period. We have been compelled to build a shed of our own in place of the one that was destroyed and to remove the Laboratory to more suitable premises. Business has been fairly maintained and stocks have been verified as usual by your own verifiers, Dr. F. N. Bisni and Mr. K. R. Kirtikar. In the exceptional circumstances of the year your directors have not considered it prudent to recommend a larger dividend than six per cent.

With these remarks I move the adoption of the report in the full assurance that our shareholders will be satisfied with it. If, however, any shareholders wishes to ask any questions, the General Manager will be happy to give explanations.

The report was adopted, Mr. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy and Dr. Row were re-elected as directors, and Mr. P.N. Wadia was reappointed as Auditor.

Y. M. C. A., BOMBAY.

THE Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Frank Anderson, General Secretary, and Mr H A Dennis, Secretary, Central Association, were "At Home" last evening between 5 and 7 to the members and friends of the Association. A large number of people gathered on the occasion, including the President, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, and Mrs Procter. The idea of the Secretaries in arranging for this function was to have an opportunity of making themselves more closely acquainted with the members of this most popular institution. Refreshments were provided on the Tennis Court at the rear of the building and a programme of music was performed by the Victoria Band. The function was on the whole a unique success.

"WOULD you, if elected, do all in your power to stop courting after dark?" was the question put to a candidate for municipal honours at Grays, Essex. "Certainly," was the reply.

AN old Islington Parish Act forbids the driving of sheep through the parish on Sundays. For encroaching 200 yards with sheep over the boundary line, in order to take a short cut to Islington Cattle Market, two men have been fined sixpence each.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Quetta Spring Meeting.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 19.

There was an excellent day's racing in perfect weather and a large attendance.

The following are the details :—

NOVICE RACE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third.

Col Boileau's Planchette, 11st 3lbs...Mr Underwood 1
Major Goodwin's Defender, 10st 9lbs...Capt Furnell 2
Major Twiddell's Lady, 10st 3lbs...Mr Northmore 3

Also ran:—Mr Coventry's Vixen, 11st 2lbs ; Mr Wiston's Plasmon, 11st ; Capt Reddie's Haidu, 10st 6lbs ; Col O'Donnell's Goldfish, 10st 5lbs ; Mr Harris's Amrita, 10st 3lbs; and Major Gregory's Hawk, 9st 13lbs.

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Time.—54 4-5 secs.

THE HUNT FLAT RACE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 tothe third.

Col Boileau's Godiva, 12st 3lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Leared's Barkies, 10st 2lbs.....Capt Furnell 2
Mr Harkness' Optic, 10st 3lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Mr Bignell's No Name, 11st 3lbs ; Mr Brock's Skipper, 10st 8lbs ; and Mr Board's Grey Friar, 9st 13lbs.

Won by ten lengths ; two lengths between second and third. Time.—2mins. 3secs.

THE HORSE PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third.

Mr Woodward's P D Q, 11st 6lbs.....Mr Clive 1
Mr Coventry's Downfall, 10st 3lbs ...Mr Braddyll 2
Mr Bethell's Platoon, 11st .....Capt Furnell 3

Also ran.—Capt Price's Tatters, 10st 3lbs, and Capt Parkinson's Proof, 9st 3lbs.

Won by a length, and half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 22 3-5secs.

THE QUETTA CHASE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third.

Sir Henry McMahon's Vista, 10st 11lbs... Capt Furnell 1
Mr Lorimer's Lagoon, 12st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Bethell's Qui Vive, 11st 12lbs ... Mr Harkness 3

Won by four lengths; ten lengths between second and third. Time—4mins. 34secs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third.

Mr Woodward's Winter, 10st 11lbs . Capt Furnell 1
Capt Leake's Sirdar, 9st 10lbs ... ... Mr Sanday 2
Maj Ready's Alexis, 10st 8lbs.....Capt Palin 3

Also ran.—Capt Whitby's Rubarb, 11st 7lbs; Mr. Bound's Rivalry, 13st; Capt Mackenzie's Richard, 11st 9lbs ; Mr Lorimer's Leveller, 10st 9lbs ; Mr Sanday's Hailan, 10st 8lbs ; Mr Bethell's Don Juan, 10st 8lbs ; Mr Harris' Khan Bahadur, 10st 3lbs ; Col O'Donnell's Muscat, 9st 8lbs ; Mr Sanday's Desert Flower, 9st 2lbs ; and Mr Graham's Mashook, 9st 4lb.

Won by a head ; two lengths betwcen second and third. Time—1min. 30secs.

THE ROBAT PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third.

Mr O'Hara's Aridne, 11st. 6lbs ..... Owner 1
Col O'Donnell's Arthur, 10st 2lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Bethell's Ivanhoe II, 10st 4lbs...Capt Furnell 3

Also ran—Major Wolridge's King Tom, 10st 7lbs; Capt Rivett Carnac's Pearlode, 9st 9lbs.

Won by a neck ; half a length between second and third. Time—1min 7 1-5secs.

SHOOTING.

Army Matches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

The following results of the Army Musketry Matches are notified :—

VICEROY'S PRIZES.

RAILWAY CORPS.

Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers' C Company first with 489 points, B Company of the same Corps coming second with 435 points.

NON-RAILWAY CORPS.

Baluchistan Volunteers first with 304 points ; Simla Volunteers' E Company second with 377 points.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

BRITISH TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS.

1st Durham Light Infantry first with 41 points ; 12th Royal Lancers and 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers tying for second place with 37 each.

INDIAN TROOPS.

132th Baluchis, 39 points; 29th Punjabis, 35 ; 24th Punjabis, 33.

MAGDALA GOLD MEDAL.

Drummer Vanderinier, 243 points.

RAJA OF NANPARA'S PRIZES.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

12th Royal Lancers, 367 points ; 15th Hussars, 263.

INDIAN CAVALRY.

30th Lancers, 322, who won on tie from the Guides Cavalry.

THE PLAYFAIR CUP.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Mounted Rifles' E Troop, 260 points; Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, 235

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO.'S PRIZES.

1st Brahmans, 587 points ; Guides Infantry, 556 ; 1-9th Gurkhas, 533.

BROOKE BOND AND CO.'S PRIZES.

2nd Royal Berkshires, 637 points, 14th King's Hussars, 516.

YOUNG TURKS AND FRENCH SONG.

According to one of the correspondents, the troops of the Young Turkey army marched into the Taxim barracks singing a war-song to air of "Partant pour la Syrie." It seems strange that the national air of the Second Empire should be so well known among Turkish soldiers as to serve as a marching song. Perhaps it was picked up in the Crimean War, when French, Turkish and English soldiers fought side by side. The song, by the way, was composed just a hundred years ago, in 1809, by Hortense, Queen of Holland, step-daughter of the Great Napoleon, wife of his brother Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III. It was Napoleon III who, with filial piety, made his mother's song the national anthem of France, displacing for eighteen years the "Marseillaise." Queen Hortense was an accomplished musician, and composed many little melodies. Her Court at the Hague was a brilliant centre of literary and artistic life.

The original words of "Partant pour la Syrie," which were written for Queen Hortense at the Hague by Count Alexandre de Laborde, do not make it any more appropriate for a Turkish war song. They tell the story of a crusader bound for Palestine:—

Partant pour la Syrie,
Le jeune et beau Dunois
Venait prier Marie
De benir ses exploits.
"Faites, O reine immortelle,"
Lui dit il en partant,
Qu' aime de la plus belle
Je sois le plus vaillant.

Or, as Sir Walter Scott translated it :—

It was Dunois, the young and brave,
Was bound for Palestine ;
But first he made his orisons
Before St. Mary's shrine :
"And grant, immortal Queen of Heaven,"
Was still the soldier's prayer,
"That I may prove the bravest knight
And wed the fairest fair."

The Napoleonic kingdom of Holland fell with Napoleon, and Hortense became an exile, though she sometimes visited France in disguise. She died in 1837, fifteen years before her son became the second Emperor of the French.

A quinquennial census of Ootacamund Municipality was taken last Saturday night, with a view to ascertain the population during the season, and shows that it was nearly 25,000.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 15.

It is said that the Department's Inquiry that was held in connection with Mr. Walker, the Extra Assistant Resident, has been closed and the report forwarded to the Government of India for orders.

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Yesterday Mr. A. H. Stevens, the Municipal Secretary, came in person and inspected the Narainguda Sugar Factory, which has not been working for the past three years It would appear that the proprietor of the concern refused to pay Municipal taxes on the ground that the Factory was closed, but the Municipal authorities thought otherwise, and Mr. Stevens was accordingly deputed to make a personal inspection of the premises, who was of opinion that the taxes must be paid as the Factory buildings were in existence, though business was at a standstill ! The proprietor of the Sugar Factory entered an emphatic objection to this reasoning, and it will be interesting to know what is the next step the Municipal Secretary will take. I suppose he will rush into Court at the cost of the State Exchequer.

***

Owing to some friction between the Superintending Engineer, General Branch, H. H. the Nizam's Public Works Department, and the District Engineer at Headquarters, Mr. L. P. de Closet has accepted a transfer to Osomanabad, where he will resume his duties as Executive Engineer of the First Grade. In service, Mr. de Closet is senior to Mr. Karamathulla by ten years and has the advantage of having a longer experience and more practical knowledge.

***

A case is now pending before Mr. Asker Ali, the Third City Magistrate, the facts of which are these : Two Mahomedans, a Hindu, and a Dher broke into the house of Mr. dos Santos overnight and stole a lot of wearing apparel and a bicycle. The robbery was well planned and carried out faultlessly under the generalship of the Dher, who was the coachman of Mr. Netscher, who is living in the neighbourhood. On the theft being discovered the next morning the Police were called in, but it was the detective ingenuity of a young chokra boy of Mr. dos Santos that led to the apprehension of the thieves. He saw the cycle in a house at Esah Meah Bazaar, communicated the intelligence to his master, and thereafter took the Police to the spot. One thing led to another and very soon all four accused were arrested and taken into custody and are now being tried.

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As was mentioned in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette," owing to the paucity of Judges on the Bench of H. H. Nizam's High Court, the Government approved of the appointment of an Additional Judge, but nobody is as yet nominated, though a number of names has been submitted to His Highness for selection. When the Additional Judge takes his seat, we shall have six Judges on the High Court, exclusive of the Mufty Sahib. To anybody who knows the huge files of undecided cases before the High Court and the heavy current work, the number of Judges will still be considered wanting. On the Bombay High Court Bench there are eleven Judges and Calcutta fourteen, and seeing that litigation in Hyderabad is equal in extent to that in any of the Presidency towns, it is the general opinion that there should be at least nine Judges. It is an old cry that it sometimes takes a lifetime to get a case decided by the High Court—a taunt which is an indelible stigma on our pretensions to progress and modern civilization. It is for the Minister to see into this matter and make a suitable representation to His Highness the Nizam. Speedy adjudication, while it saves the pockets of litigants, redounds to the glory of Government, and the extra expenditure that may be incurred would not simply be justified but commended by every right-thinking man.

SURGERY FOR LUNACY.

Dr. Hollander's Remarkable Researches.

At the annual congress of the German Association of Lunacy Specialists (Deutscher Verein fur Psychiatrie) in Cologne, Dr Bernard Hollander of London read an important paper on "The Surgical Treatment of Mental Disorders." Besides several cases of his own, Dr Holiander quoted 60 cases of other physicians who had cured various definite forms of insanity—mania melancholia and delusional insanity—by surgical operation.

In his address he explained that the principle of his treatment is the same as the generally accepted principle in medicine, namely, the removal of the cause of the disorder. Before sending the patient to the asylum the possibility of individual treatment should be carefully considered. Thus, sometimes there is a history of injury to the head which even after years of intermediate health may be the source of localised irritation to the brain and set up mental disturbance. Removal of the irritation gets the patient well. In going over some hundreds of cases of insanity caused by injury he has found that according to the locality affected so does the form of mental disorder vary. With the aid of clinical evidence it is possible, even in cases where there has been no injury, to localise the seat of the disease and to treat it surgically before the disorder has involved large areas of the brain.

Dr. Hollander gave the statistics of some 500 cases of tumours, hæmorrhages, and other conditions limited in extent, in which definite mental disorders were localised to circumscribed regions of the brain, and might have been treated were such localisation admitted. The large number of cases quoted by Dr. Hollander excludes the possibility of mere coincidence, and the successes achieved show the value of his theory.

COMFORTS FOR CATTLE.

Luxurious Trans-Atlantic Transport.

The largest and speediest vessel ever built for the cattle trade is intended for the Trans-Atlantic trade.

Thirty years ago steerage passengers in Atlantic liners were not so well cared for as cattle will be in the Minnewaska. There is room for 1,300 horses and cattle on board, any one of which can be shipped first, second, or third class.

The aristocrats of the cattle world, going out to improve the strain of shorthorns and Jerseys in the United States, and similarly valuable horse passengers coming to England for the Horse Show, will have padded loose-boxes, with attendance and fodder, the services of a veterinary surgeon and the ship's foreman, for twenty guineas. A horse of less value must be content with a stall 8ft. by 2ft. 6in., at a rate of £8 ; while ordinary cattle for Deptford will come as steerage passengers at a contract rate of about 30s. per head. Exhaust fans for ventilation will keep the cattle in comfort during hot weather, and the great bulk of the ship will keep them steady and free from sickness, and allow them to enjoy in comfort the generous meals provided. Besides her 1,500 horses and catsle and 600 tons of cargo, the Minnewaska will carry 326 first class passengers, for whom the Atlantic Transport Line provides all the luxuries of up-to-date Atlantic travel.

AN EASTER MIRACLE.

The Messina correspondent of the "Messaggero" (Rome), writes: "Last week I assisted at a curious and touching event. A warehouseman of this city had asked and obtained the permission to search amongst the ruins of his house to recover some valuables or furniture, which might have served for his tent. While the workmen were cautiously removing some stones there leaped suddenly from a hole that was opened a small dog. It was no more than a spectre. The skeleton was quite visible under the spotted and shaggy skin. In the light and open air the dog stood as if stunned for some time, then sniffed around, wagged its tail, and barked joyously. It had found, besides the light and life, its master, the warehouseman, who assisted at the excavation and who, when he saw it, cried with joy, 'My poor dog ! Still alive !'

"With tears in his eyes he took the dog in his arms. After a hundred days of burial the poor animal accomplished its Easter revival. How could the wretched little dog have lived for all these days ? We only found a basket with apples. Some of these very likely were its only nourishment, or possibly something else that it had found in the basket."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

Final memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed crops of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season 1908-09:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the areas under Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the British Territories included in this Forecast represent some 8·3 and 1·2 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

Area.—The latest reports show the total areas under these oil-seeds as under :—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts ...	119,100	134,200
Native States ...	10,400	80,200
Total ...	129,500	214,400
14 per cent. below last year.		95 per cent. over last year.
47 per cent. below decennial average.		83 per cent. over decennial average.

Linseed.—Deficiency of rain at sowing time has curtailed area everywhere. There has been no rain after sowing and the crop has suffered through absence of moisture and want of sufficient cold and dew particularly in light soil in the East. The crop in the Deccan is estimated to yield from 2-3 per cent. in Nasik to 5-0 per cent. in East Khandesh and Satara. In the Karnatak it varies between 1-3 to 2-5 of the normal. The crop was harvested in the beginning of February as usual.

Rapeseed.—Incessant rains in July-August in Gujarat and favourable inundation in Sind have helped to extend cultivation of this crop everywhere. The crop is reported to have yielded a full normal outturn in Baroda. In Sind it is estimated to yield from one-half to three-fourths of the normal. The crop was harvested by the middle of February.

Outturn.—The total outturn of the two oil-seeds comes to:—

	Linseed. Tons.	Rapeseed. Tons.
British Distiets.	7,300	26,500
Native States ...	600	22,900
Total ...	7,900	49,400
98 per cent over last year.		162 per cent. over last year.
38 per cent below decennial average.		183 per cent. over decennial average.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The final memorandum on the wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season, 1908-09.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under wheat in the Territories included in this forecast has represented some 6·7 per cent, of the total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the irrigated wheat area in British Territory has averaged in the Presidency 11·2 per cent. and in Sind 67·1 per cent. The ratios this year are 13·1 and 44·0 per cent. respectively.

(Estimates for the 1st May.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under wheat as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	1,114,400	482,800
Sind ...	660,400	32,400
Total ...	1,616,800	516,200

Total 2,133,000 acres. About the same as last year, but 7 per cent. be low the decennial avearge, 23·8 per cent. below the average of 10 years excluding famine years.

In the Presidency deficiency of sowing rain curtailed area everywhere except in South Gujarat. Here as well as in Gujarat States wheat replaced cotton and other crops damaged by incessant July-August, rains. In Sind area reduced in Thar and Parkar owing to short supply of water; elsewhere cultivation extended under favourable inundation.

The following statement for British districts compares the area under wheat during the past three years with the gross area cropped during the decennial period preceding the famine and subsequent years;—

Year.	Gross area of cropped.	Percentage of gross to cropped area.	Area under Wheat.	Percentage of Wheat to gross area.
Average of 10 years ending	Acres.		Acres.	
1895-96 ...	28,000,000	160·0	2,300,000	8·3
1905-06 ...	26,416,000	91·4	1,703,000	6·4
1906-07 ...	29,244,000	104·4	1,907,000	6·5
1907-08 ...	27,741,900	99·1	1,684,500	6·1
1908-09 ...	.....	...	1,616,800	...

As observed before the variations are wholly governed by the exigencies of the season and of rotation.

Season.—In Gujarat there was hardly any rain after August but the crop throve fairly well except in Surat and Panch Mahals which report the yield at only about half the normal. Elsewhere the dry crop has yielded between 78 to 81 per cent, and the irrigated one between 78 to 93 per cent. of the normal. In Kathiawar the crop was damaged by frost, but it has improved since and yielded a full average outturn. Among other States the yield varies between 125 per cent. in Mahi Kantha to 83 per cent. in Cambay. In the Deccan September rains were ample, particularly in the south and east, but the October fall was scanty and there was practically no rain afterwards. The crops in light soil therefore more or less withered and yielded a poor outturn. Elsewhere the crop is fair. The yield of dry crop varies from 32 per cent in Ahmednagar to 60 per cent. in Satara and of the wet crop from 25 per sent. in Nasik to 81 per cent. in Satara. In the Karnatak the season was identical with that in South Deccan and the crop has yielded from 42 per cent, in Belgaum to 51 per cent. in Bijapur. In Sind the crop suffered from frost in January and has yielded only a fair outturn, about half the normal in Thar and Parkar and three-fourths of it elsewhere. In the Presidency the harvesting of the dry crop commenced from the middle of February and of the irrigated one a month later. The Sind crop was harvested in the first week of April. These are the usual dates.

Irrigated area—In the Presidency 146,700 acres in British districts and 237,800 acres in Native States have been assisted by irrigation. In Sind 240,000 acres in British districts and 28,100 acres in Khairpur have been similarly treated.

Outturn.—As a net result the total estimated outturn for the year works out as under :—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency ...	170,800	187,000
Sind	1,18,700	11,200
Total...	289,500	1,98,200

Total 4,87,700 tons.

8·5 per cent. over last year's outturn,

16·5 per cent. below the decenial average,

33·2 per cent. below the average of the 10 years excluding famine years.

Of the total outturn 45 per cent. is claimed by Gujarat, 17 per cent. by Deccan, and 11·5 per cent. by Karnatak ; the remaining 26·5 per cent. is credited to Sind.

Food stocks of former harvests.—These are nowhere reported to be plentiful.

Prices.—The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than normal though they are slightly below these of last year.

EASTERN BENGAL OILSEEDS.

The Final Report on the Oilseed Crops of Eastern Bengal, 1908-1909, reads :—[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the areas under linseed, rape and til in Eastern Bengal represent some 2·1, 19·1 and 1·4 per cent., respectively, of the total area under these crops in British India.]

Rape.—As anticipated in the preliminary forecast the rape crop suffered from the long continued drought. It is now estimated that the area sown was 1,195,000 acres and that, taking the normal yield per acre as 4 cwt. the total outturn this year was 157,700 tons, or 16 per cent, less than last year.

Linseed.—The estimated area under linseed is substantially the same as in 1907-1908, but drought affected this crop even more than rape. The district returns indicate a total yield of 10,900 tons, or 6 per cent. less than last year.

Til.—Much of the rabi til still remains to be harvested ; but district officers estimate that the average yield will probably be about three quarters of the normal per acre and that the area sown exceeds that of last year by nearly 20,000 acres. With the favourable weather which set in with the middle of April it it possible that their expectations may be realised.

Bhadoi til, i.e., the crop which was harvested early in the cold weather, is returned as having given only two-thirds of the normal crop per acre.

The weather was not unsuitable, and from my own observation and enquiries some of the district returns appear to be under-estimated, and I therefore take the provincial average as 80 per cent. of a normal crop per acre.

The total outturn of both varieties of til is calculated to be 40,900 tons, or 27 per cent. more than last year.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Rain has fallen in Burma and North-east India and a few light showers are reported from the South of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Slipper Island and Mergui had two inches of rain ; Tavoy, one and a half ; Akyab, Gauhati, Sibsagar, Dhubri and Burdwan, one; False Point, two.

Temperature is slightly lower than usual at a few stations in North-east India ; otherwise weather conditions are normal.

Forecast—Rain is likely to continue in North-east India and Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Temperature has risen and is now normal nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the southern districts but clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal but is rising in Upper Sind, the maximum at Jacobabad being 110°.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Bhawnagar-Para has received 0·12 inch of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0·26 inch of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is also normal except for a defect in the minimum at Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·26 inch of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are very lightly clouded at this station and in Hyderabad but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Isolated showers have fallen in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. Skies are clear over northern India and only lightly clouded in south Peninsula.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st March to date.
Bombire(17th)	91·1	80·1	...	7·51
Jask (17th)	93·3	79·3	...	2·12
Muskat	106·8	87·1	...	1·94
Multan	106·2	83·0	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	96·9	64·9	...	7·50
Lahore	103·9	74·2	...	4·09
Sirsa	106·8	76·6	...	3·04
Ambala	103·0	71·0	...	2·59
Delhi	101·7	79·2	...	5·91
Agra	108·5	75·5	0·5	4·59
Mainpuri	107·3	75·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	105·5	85·0	...	1·98
Cawnpore	106·8	86·5	...	3·93
Allahabad	109·1	82·0	...	1·73
Jacobabad	112·6	75·3	...	0·80
Karachi	88·5	79·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	101·4	83·7	...	3·24
Jaipur	104·7	78·6	...	2·92
Kotah	108·5	89·6	...	2·36
Bhuj	98·6	77·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	88·3	80·7	...	0·12
Veraval	86·7	80·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	103·4	77·7	...	0·74
Bhavnagar Para	105·6	79·5	...	2·14
Surat	93·1	80·6	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	105·1	80·2	...	0·16
Deesa	104·8	76·4	...	0·12
Neemuch	96·0	77·8	...	1·15
Indore	100·6	77·1	...	0·66
Jabbulpore	103·0	77·8	...	4·26
Sangor	101·6	77·5	0·04	3·26
Hoshangabad	105·1	81·4	...	2·06
Khandwa	104·2	82·1	...	0·12
Akola	104·7	82·1	...	1·52
Amraoti	105·8	78·8	...	1·58
Nagpur	107·6	80·8	...	6·81
Chanda	109·0	82·5	...	2·97
Raipur	106·7	82·6	0·02	6·57
Bombay	92·4	82·0	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	90·8	80·8	...	0·24
Mormugao	90·0	81·7	...	2·00
Karwar	88·8	83·0	...	2·21
Malegaon	104·4	75·6	...	1·17
Ahamednagar	109·4	70·0	...	2·65
Poona	96·0	72·3	...	2·36
Sholapur	103·8	76·3	...	0·88
Bijapur	100·7	73·2	...	0·50
Belgaum	93·8	67·6	...	1·63
Aurangabad	102·2	73·2	...	0·46
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	81·7	...	0·90
Hyderabad	104·8	80·7	...	2·50
Mangalore	88·7	80·4	...	25·87
Calicut	87·8	80·1	...	32·94
Cochin	89·7	80·3	...	13·70
Colombo	88·0	81·0	...	18·43
Masulipatam	103·8	85·2	...	5·28
Bellary	103·0	78·3	...	3·03
Cuddapah	107·7	84·6	...	6·26
Madras	100·5	79·0	0·03	34·89
Kodaikanal	92·8	63·3	0·03	13·50
Coimbatore	92·9	73·8	0·01	10·60
Trichinopoly	101·6	79·8	...	14·22
Negapatam	103·4	82·0	...	15·19

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 19th May was 29,843. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BLIND TRAVELLERS.

The question whether railway companies can refuse to carry blind persons as passengers was recently raised by an applicant at the South-Western Police-court, London, who complained that on account of his affliction a railway booking clerk had refused to issue a ticket to him. An official of the South-Western Railway Company told a press representative yesterday that, although he did not know that the case occurred on their system, the by-laws undoubtedly gave them the option of declining to take blind persons who were not accompanied.

"The by-laws of all the other railway companies are the same as ours in that respect," he said. "If a blind man was put into a train by a friend or relative and had someone to meet him at the end of his journeys there would be no objection to him as a passenger. If he, however, undertakes a journey alone, it is for his own safety as well as a safeguard to the company that he should be prevented."

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Successful Year's Work.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the shareholders of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company was held at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool, Mr. George H. Robertson, the chairman, presiding over a numerous attendance. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said :—The year has, on the whole, been rather an uneventful one, as we have not had any new feature or striking incident necessiting any special reference in the report. Our fire premiums amount to £1,456,291. This shows a slight reduction but not as much as at one time we had rather anticipated was likely. It is due almost entirely to the commercial depression, which has affected both this country and the United States. Our fire losses in 1908 show an increase, partly due to the conflagration at Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, our proportion of which amounted to £37,000. The net profit in the fire department is still very handsome, indeed, the fourth best in the history of the company, and we are thus enabled to pass to the credit of profit and loss account a sum approximating £200,000.

JAMAICAN LITIGATION.

Last year I had occasion to tell you something about the Jamaica disaster of 1907, the effects of which and also of Valparaiso at the end of 1906, were rather "in the air," because the final outcome could not be definitely forecast. The position is now more clearly ascertained, at any rate as regards Jamaica, and as the result has been disappointing it was of course well that we should have made such full provision therefor in our 1907 accounts with the exception of a particular instance where we had the advantage of a decision by an English Jury, uncoloured and unbiassed by the local atmosphere, the companies as a body have had to pay practically a total loss for a fire which they feel quite certain was occasioned only and solely by the earthquake, and for which, therefore, they were really free from liability. Turning to our accident account, you will see that it now represents a department, of the important dimensions which we had forecast, and that the premium income is just over half a million. The surplus from the accident account enables us to increase the accident fund by £30,000, and in addition to pass a similar amount to credit of profit and loss account. Turning finally to the marine account, you will see that the operations of the past year have resulted in a loss: not a large loss when compared with the substantial profits from our other departments, but still an appreciable percentage upon the income from this marine account, restricted, as it is at present, to approximately one-twentieth of our total premiums, marine insurance business has, particularly during 1908, been going through a hard time and there is no doubt that, for many classes of marine business the rates required to be substantially raised in order to produce the profit which shareholders are entitled to expect. The matter has, of course, received the anxious and careful attention of those of your directors who oversee the operations of the "Standard." In regarding the results of a large company like this transacting almost every kind of inzurance business you must of course take its results as a whole and the net outcome of the year's work is that after paying the same dividend for last year which requires the sum of £84,520, we add to our reserve funds no less than £175,079. We have now in total premium income just passed the two million mark and our reserve, apart altogether from capital amount to nearly the same figure being £1,966,455. You have therefore by the year's operations good evidence of the company's power of recuperation and of its inherent prosperity. (Applause) Mr James Smith, deputy chairman, seconded the motion.

The chairman put the resolution to the vote, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Von Heyder moved and Mr. Robert Woolfenden seconded the re-election of the following gentlemen as directors:—Messrs. Wm. Bingham, W T Boxwell, John H Clayton, A Percy Eccles, and John H. Higson.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr W T Boxwell moved and Mr G A J Whiting seconded the re-elestion of Messrs Harmood Banner & Son as auditors, at a remuneration of £500 per annum.

This was also unanimously carried.

AERIAL LEAGUE.

Indian Branch to be Formed.

PROMOTION OF AERONAUTICAL COLLEGE.

At an important meeting of the Executive Committee of the Aerial League, a sub-committee to deal with the question of establishing a National College of Aeronautics was appointed, with power to add to their number, as follows:—Dr. Hele-Shaw, F.R.S., Mr. Arthur Du Cros, M.P., Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Buchanan Scott, and Mr. Stephen Marples, hon. secretary and hon. consulting engineer of the league.

Mr. Marples, in an interview with a Press representative, said the league hoped to raise a sum of about £150,000 in order to establish the college on a sound and workmanlike basis.

"Our object," he said, "is to prevent Great Britain from being beaten in aeronautics by foreign countries in the same way as we have been in commercial enterprise. France and Germany have had their technical and commercial colleges which have produced such good results and now they have their aeronautical colleges in full swing. Unless we have one we shall fall behind in aeronautics too."

The Aerial League have decided to form a branch in India with the object of interesting officers and Anglo-Indians in general in the aims of the league.

Colonel H. S. Massey, chairman of the league, in conversation with a Press representative, said that Colonel Offley Shore, who is on Lord Kitchener's general staff, left England a few weeks ago, and has been entrusted with the formation of a branch. "Aviation," said Colonel Massey, "is one of the most useful things which can be introduced into India. One has only to think of the immense value of dirigible balloons in the case of frontier expeditions. An airship capable of dropping explosives, into villages would be worth many punitive expeditions, and would be of great value for reconnoitring purposes, and would prevent loss of life in difficult country."

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WORKERS.

Successful Oxford Scheme.

"In some cases it would probably compare with the work done by first-class students in the final honours schools at Oxford," is the verdict of a committee on the essay work of certain tutorial classes for working men and women.

The statement is contained in the report just issued on the first twelve weeks' work of the tutorial classes for manual workers, established in January by the joint committee of members of the Oxford University Extension Delegacy and working-class representatives, to enable the university to take its proper share in extending higher education to manual workers. The classes were held at :—Chesterfield, Glossop, Swindon, Littleborough, Longton, Wrexham, Oldham and Rochdale. The students enrolled were 234, including twenty women, and the subjects studied were industrial history and economics. Each class met for two hours a week, the first hour being occupied by the lecture and the second by questions and discussions. Among 169 students as to whom particulars were recorded the trades represented were the following :—Engineers 48, Textile workers 35, Building trades 17, Labourers 12, Potters 10, Clothing trades 7, Miners 5, Printers 4. While a large number of industries were represented by one or two members. Sixty per cent. of the 234 students were under the age of 34, many belonged to trade societies, and some were officials. The average attendances were 90 per cent., and the report states that the paper work in many instances was excellent, displaying both originality and knowledge.

A joint committee in connection with a similar scheme has just been provisionally established in connection with Manchester University, and it is hoped, after the consent of the university has been obtained, to start classes in Manchester and other towns in October.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SUNSHADES.

There are some women who put off the buying of their parasols till the last possible moment, so writes a lady correspondent from Paris. For at least a month after the sun has begun to grow powerful the bask like salamanders in its rays, and refuse to protect the most delicate of millinery roses or hyacinths from the deadly assault of maranding sunbeams. It is only when, one morning, the mirror informs them that to be frankly tanned and freckled may be excusable where the country girl is concerned, but hardly accords with the latest Parisian confection, that they begin to think of sunshades. And once one begins to turn one's mind to any particular object the whole world seems to be obsessed by it, and every shop seems to be flaunting its wares to catch the shopper at the moment of temptation.

BLACK LACE AND WHITE MOUSSELINE DE SOIE.

To buy a smart silken tout cas is, of course, a necessity as an accompaniment to tailor-made costumes, but it does not cover the field of one's liabilities by any means. There are women who go as far as to have a parasol to match each individual costume, but these are the people who in ancient days would have harnessed their horses with jewelled trappings and performed their daily ablutions in fresh milk, and one en tout cas and two sunshades amply suffice for the humble-minded. As the season advances sunshades become more elaborate, and there are some very handsome ombrelles ready to resist the hot summer sun on smart racing lawns. For this purpose black Chantilly provides the basis for not a few of the most elegant. The square or round of black lace is mounted on white mouseline de soie. Between the edges of the Chantilly and that of the large sixteen-ribbed shade occur rows of narrow black Valenciennes lace, lightly gathered on to the foundation; while the extreme edge is fashioned of a bouillonne or double frill of the white mousseline covered with a fine plisse of black lace.

SQUARES OF FRINGED BROWN SILK.

Another

BY THE WAY.

CHANGES AT KEW.

The designation of the post of Principal Assistant in the Royal Botanic Gardens has been changed by authority of the Treasury to Assistant Keeper. Mr. G. Massee, F. L. S., hitherto a Principal Assistant in the Herbarium, and Mr. C. H. Wright, whose appointment as successor to Dr. Stapf was notified some time ago, will rank as Assistant Keepers. The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed Mr. N. E. Brown, A.L.S., hitherto an Assistant in the Herbarium, and Mr. L. A. Boodle, F.L.S., hitherto Assistant in the Jodrell Laboratory, Assistant Keepers.

BATTLESHIPS BUILT OF CEMENT.

Apparently the "wooden walls of England," which have long been built of iron or steel, will soon be made from cement. The Italian Government are taking the lead in constructing slips with armoured concrete," and the example is being eagerly followed by America. It is claimed that warships built of "reinforced" concrete will possess greater ability to resist violent shocks, never require cleaning, painting, or repair, while any damage done by projectiles will be merely local! Moreover, the cost of construction, as compared with steel, is less than one-half.

LONDON TO JAPAN IN SIXTEEN DAYS.

The "shrinkage of the globe" goes on apace. It is pointed out by "Travel and Exploration" that, owing to the Trans-Siberian Railway, as newly supplemented by the enterprise of the Great Eastern Railway Company and the International Sleeping Car Company, it is actually possible to reach Japan in sixteen days from London. The new service is via Harwich and the Hook of Holland, the passenger travelling to Moscow via Berlin and Warsaw. At the ancient capital of Russia, the Trans-Siberian Railway is joined, the trains conveying first and second-class passengers. Up to Moscow the service is daily, beyond bi-weekly, the trains leaving Moscow on Sundays and Wednesdays at 11-30 p.m. Vladivostock is reached on the eleventh day after leaving Moscow, and Japan (Tsouroungs) is reached two days later.

COST OF A CANADIAN FARM.

An instance is being largely quoted as to the speed with which a new settler can start farming operations in Canada on virgin soil. An enterprising Englishwoman, Mrs. Hanlon, of Liverpool, paid £150 for 320 acres on the Canadian Pacific Irrigation block near Calgary on the day after arrival in March. Next day she ordered an eight-roomed house with verandah, which was completed and furnished in four weeks, costing £360. Meanwhile the land was fenced for £45, 100 acres were broken and put into crop (spring oats) for £120, a well bored for £14, a stable for six horses built for £20, with the result that when she settled in her house she had an improved farm in working order for about £700. The start seems all right. A detailed report as to income from the farm during the next year or two would be interesting.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATURAL BEAUTIES AND ANTIQUITIES.

It is proposed to form a branch for Natal of the South African National Society, a society which was formed five years ago in Cape Colony. Its purpose is to inculcate respect and affection for the natural beauties of the country; to preserve from destruction ancient monuments and specimens of old Colonial architecture still remaining; to try to regulate the gathering of wild flowers, so as to prevent, if possible, the danger of the extinction of any species, and so forth. The society, it is thought might also devote attention to checking the destruction of bird life. Another object is the collecting of records and the acquiring of archives of historic interest. A branch of the society for Natal, it is anticipated, could do much for the Colony in the ways suggested; and should also, in conjuction with the Cape Colony, and Transvaal branches, form another bond of union between the races and States of South Africa.

YILDIZ KIOSK.

Yildiz Kiosk, the "Star Palace," was built in recent years by the Ex-Sultan. It stands amid a richly wooded park of some 20,000 acres, and, like many Turkish palaces, consists of an aggregation of buildings, chiefly of marble, linked together by bridges, terraces and gardens. With the exception of one pavilion, the Selamlik, where the Sultan receives Ambassadors, the palace is carefully shut off from the public gaze, and no unauthorised person is allowed to approach within 200 yards of the outer wall, which is some thirty or forty feet high. Three rows of walls surround the palace, within each pair of which are the houses of the chief officials and barracks for some 6,000 soldiers.

"PRINCELY PUNCHESTOWN."

Though the Earl of Aberdeen is neither a hunting nor a racing man, he was present with the usual Viceregal party at the Punchestown Race Meeting. Ever since King Edward, as Prince of Wales, paid his first visit in 1866 to the famous races, when the late Lord Kimberley was Viceroy, Punchestown has been known as "Princely Punchestown." From that time the annual Viceregal procession has been de rigueur. These races are held for the sake of the sport alone, and, as a sporting Viceroy once declared if bookmakers and betting were abolished outright, there would not be one horse or spectator the less at Punchestown Steeplechases.

A BOOK AUCTION RECORD.

The highest price ever paid for a single work at a book sale at the Hotel Drouot has just been received for a copy of the 1773 six-volume edition of the Works of Moliere. It was a Grangerised copy, the artist's original drawings for the illustrations being bound up with it. It first appeared in the market in 1820, when it only fetched 1,200 francs. It was sold, for the second time, in 1844, and then 900 francs was the highest bid. This last auction, however, the bidding started at 80,000 francs, and the lot was finally knocked down at 177,500 francs, or £7,100. The author never earned as much money as that in the whole of his life.

THE COST OF THEATRES.

Some particulars of the money spent in connexion with London theatres is supplied by Mr. F. A. Mackenzie in "Cassel's Magazine." His Majesty's was reputed to cost about £60,000 to build; to-day its cost would be very much higher. The first estimate for the Gaiety was £50,000 but the demands of the authorities raised that. The Lyceum property was sold in 1903 for £119,500. When the Imperial Theatre was put up for auction after Mrs. Langtry was said to have spent £50,000 on it, the highest bid was £79,500, which was not accepted. One famous old theatre outside the charmed circle when put up for auction failed to fetch £7,000.

SALARIES PAID.

The salaries paid the artists in the West End theatres range, we are told, from 30s to £360 a week. The male members of the chorus are paid the minimum amount, while chorus girls receive £2 a week, "Show" ladies, that is those who walk on but have no speaking part receive, as a rule, between £3 and £5 a week, rising sometimes in exceptional cases to as high as £10. In speaking parts, salaries jump up rapidly from £10 to £30 a week. Those who reach the latter figure begin to come into the region of "stars." When a famous actor-manager appeared some three or four years ago in Drury Lane, he was reputed to receive £250 a week.

DR. MACNAMARA'S "BULL."

A correspondent writes: "You refer to-day to some 'bulls' from the May 'Windsor.' May I call your attention to one perpetrated by Dr. Macnamara. Evidently it passed unnoticed by the audience. Dr. Macnamara is reported as saying: 'Especially would my ideal system concentrate on the children. Their futures are before them; most of ours are behind us.'"

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND A PROPHECY.

Lord Lansdowne, who is to preside at the forty-sixth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund had, when yet Earl of Kerry and an undergraduate at Oxford, a remarkable prophecy made concerning him by Jowett. "There goes a man," declared the famous don on one occasion, "who is as sure to be Foreign Secretary in due time in whichever party he chooses, as to-morrow's sun is to rise." As all the world knows, the prediction came to pass. It is perhaps only in the fitness of things that Lord Lansdowne speaks French as well, and probably better, than the average Parisian, when it is remembered that on his mother's side he is descended from a famous French diplomat. Unlike many a lesser so-called French scholar, however, his Lordship never uses the foreign language when an English expression will serve. Illustrating this point on one occasion, Lord Lansdowne told an amusing story of an Englishman and a Frenchman who were bidding each other good-bye at a railway station. The former, whose knowledge of French was not all it should be called out as the train was moving, "Au reservoir." The latter waved his hand and answered, "Tanks."

MRS. GEORGE KEPPEL'S REPARTEE.

Mrs. George Keppel, who is shortly to take a prolonged holiday abroad for the benefit of her health, has been described as "the most vivacious woman in Society," and the definition is well deserved. Possessing unflagging high spirits, she is the life and soul of any gathering at which she happens to be present, and possesses a fund of most amusing stories, while she is very quick at repartee. This was well illustrated one day last summer when Mrs. George Keppel was a guest at Windsor. One afternoon a boating party took place on Virginia Water. Presently three well-known courtiers, all somewhat past their prime, came by in a boat "Ah," laughed the King "here come the 'three men in a boat.'" "They look more like the 'Cruise of the Ancient Lights,'" instantly retorted Mrs. Keppel, to the entertainment of those around her.

A DUKE ON SIGNATURES.

The Duke of Rutland, who has been advocating compulsory classes for M. P.'s. so that they may learn more about agriculture, was, as plain Mr. Manners, private secretary to the late Lord Salisbury, when he earned the nickname of "Salisbury's Manners." The Duke is an active man, who takes great interest in current affairs. He is particularly interested in education, and some time ago made an amusing speech on the importance of teaching people to write their own names distinctly. When he was a secretary, he said, he had to open thousands of letters every year. Very often the text of the letter could be read, but it was impossible to find out who had signed it. He had received a letter only a short time previously, and he had not the slightest conception whom it was from. When he replied to letters like that, continued his Grace, amid laughter, he always cut the name off and pasted it on the envelope, trusting to the cleverness and wit of the postman.

AT BELVOIR.

At Belvoir Castle, the Duke's magnificent seat, is to be seen the first tram-line that was laid down in this country. It was used for conveying materials when the famous house was rebuilt after a fire, and it is said that the Duke's favourite game as a boy was to toboggan down the line on a truck. At Belvoir, also, is kept what is probably the largest punch-bowl in existence. It weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, and holds fifty-two gallons. There is also fine silver dinner-service the pieces of which are shaped like fishes, shells, and other marine inhabitants. The castle is still famous for its watchman, who goes round at night calling the hours.

SIR CUTHBERT QUILTER.

The resignation of Sir Cuthbert Quilter from the Royal Harwich Yacht Club has been received with universal regret by all members, including the Prince of Wales. Of the many good stories that used to be told of Sir Cuthbert Quilter's Parliamentary life, there is an excellent one of how he raced time from Birmingham to London, having an appointment with two gentlemen in the House of Commons at ten o'clock in the evening. While in the train, so the story goes, the driver got to know that an M. P. was in a carriage, with a wager of £50,000 to win if he arrived in London before ten, and that, if the feat was managed, there would be a handsome tip. The train reached Euston at exactly ten minutes to ten. The scene is now changed to the House, where two gentlemen are standing, watches in hand, at fifty minutes to the hour. As the hands of the watches commenced to cover the sixtieth minute the swing doors of the Lobby were flung open and Sir Cuthbert Quilter strolled in calmly with the remark, "Rather cooler to-night." Being asked later how he accomplished the ride from Euston to Westminster in ten minutes Sir Cuthbert was understood to say something about three cabs.

COL. HAGGARD'S WEIRD NIGHT.

It seems likely that Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard, whose new book is receiving so much attention, is becoming as prolific an author as his distinguished brother, the difference being that Colonel Haggard writes true stories while the other deals in fiction. As a traveller and explorer Colonel Andrew Haggard has had many stirring experiences. Once he was very near a lion which might have given points to even the subtlest philosopher among us. It was in Bogos, an outlying province of Abyssinia, his companions consisting of a native and a camel. Colonel Haggard, when night came and they had pitched their camp, wished to make a fire, but neither prayers nor persuasion could induce the native to oblige him. "No," said the latter, "if we make a fire and a lion comes we shall be killed. He will see there are only two men and a camel by the fire, and he will certainly kill one or both of us. But if we do not make a fire, if the lion comes, although he will still see only two men and one camel, he will say, 'There is no fire? Why do they not make a fire? There is some trap.' And he will be afraid to touch us." Curiously enough, the lion did come that night, and roared all round the little camp. And, what was still more strange, he must have used the same arguments about the trap that the native had expounded previously for he disappeared at dawn without molesting them. That he had approached very close on several occasions was evidenced by the marks his paws had made in the sand.

MR. JOHN MCCORMACK'S FIRST LESSON.

Mr. John McCormack, who is taking the lover's part in "La Traviata" at Covent Garden, has recently told an interesting episode in his early life. He has sung pretty well from his cradle, and as a college boy his voice was in demand for the college concerts, and it was after singing at one of these that he received his first and never-to-be-forgotten lesson in clear enunciation. Being by birth an Irishman he, with true patriotic spirit, sang an Irish song. Later he interviewed Biddy, the Irish cook, to whom he had given a ticket for the entertainment. "Well, Biddy," he said, "how did you like the concert?" "Oh sure, sir, you did sing beautifully," she replied; "but why ever did you sing in a foreign language? Whatever was it? I did not know a word of it." This was indeed a crushing criticism, but it was, Mr. McCormack, "a forcible lesson in elocution, and one that I have laid to heart."

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

Probably none of our living authors has had a more eventful career than has Mr. Allen Upward, who has just declined the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour, which was offered to him by the King of Greece. Novelist, dramatist, poet, soldier, and barrister, he has achieved fame in each profession, and he will long be remembered to posterity for his advocacy of Greek liberty in the Turko-Greek War of 1897. He ran the blockade of Crete, and took part in the invasion of Turkey by the Greek army of Epirus. Mr. Upward's books are mostly of the adventurous order, his "Secrets of the Courts of Europe" being perhaps the most popular. He has also written some good verse, and a comedy, which was produced some years ago by the Kendals. To his other accomplishment Mr. Upward adds that of public speaking and while at the Royal University of Ireland he won the O'Hagan Gold Medal for oratory. When he can snatch a little time away from his work, this popular writer goes in for yachting and there are few members of Society who can beat him at bridge.

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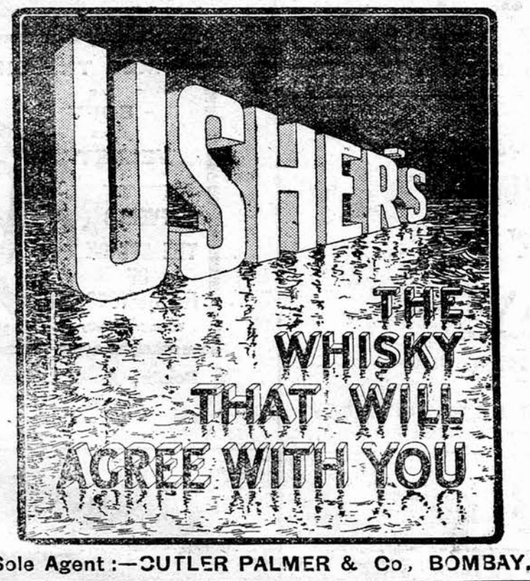

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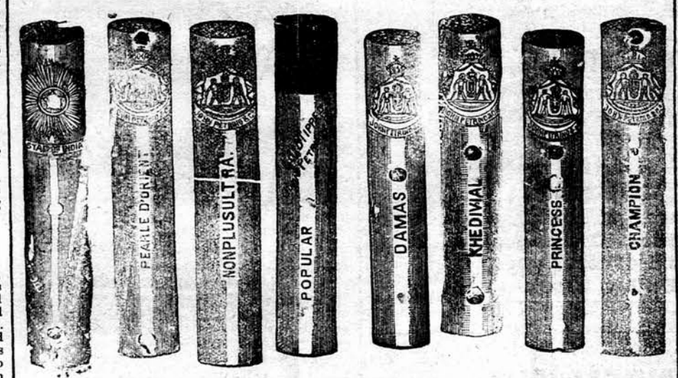

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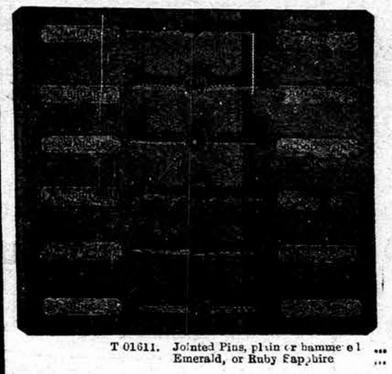
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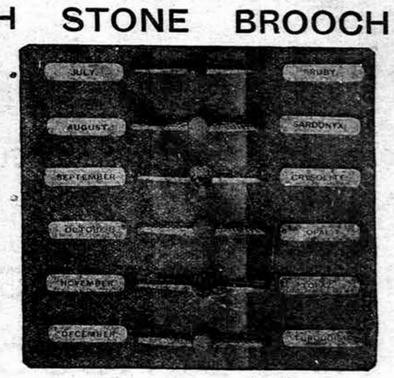

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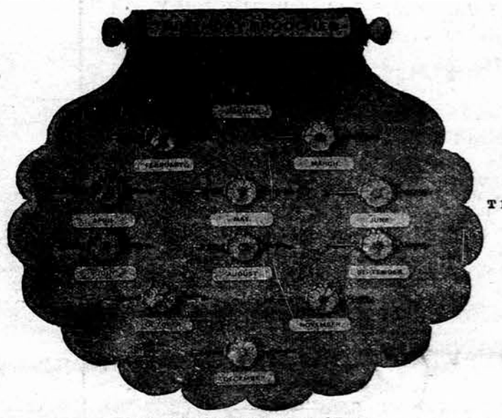
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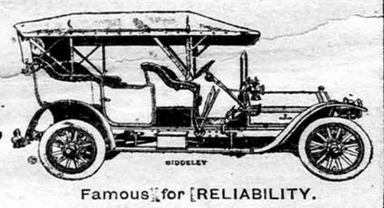

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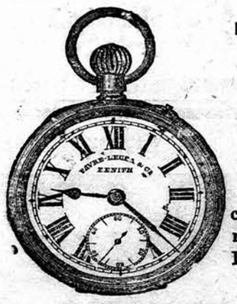

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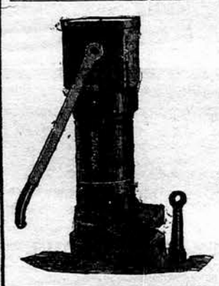

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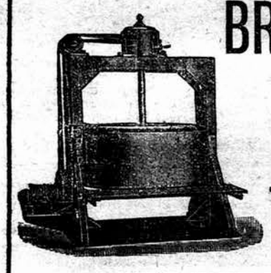

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